THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVII. NUMBER 30.

CALCUTTA—MONDAY, JULY 26, 1880.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 19TH JULY.

THE LENGTH of railways open for traffic at the close of 1879 was 8,443½ miles, of which 235 miles, were opened during the year. 6,100 miles belonged to or were worked by, eight gauranteed Companies, 2,169½ miles to 15 Imperial State Lines, and 174 miles to four Native State Lines. The total capital expenditure on Indian Railways to end of 1879, has been Rs. 1,21,84,85,000 of which 2½ crores and 80½ lakhs of rupees have been raised by the Imperial Government by loans and advances from Native States.

THE VERNACULAR paper of Mymensing notices that several mahajuns and others, who had been assessed to the License Tax at exorbitant rates, had paid the amounts with which they had been charged. On appeal the rates were reduced, but they have obtained no refund of the difference.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association last week :

LECT. XIV. OPTICAL STUDY OF SOUNDS.
By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.
(Delivered on the 15th July 1880.)

The ordinary methods employed to compare sounds, generally require in the observer a good *musical ear*. Lissajous devised means of obtaining the comparison by optical phenomena. He added to his tuning forks little mirrors which partaking of the movements of the prongs and enlarging them, communicated the same to rays of light and thus all the circumstances of the vibrations could easily be ascertained ; vibrations of different rates could be combined, etc., etc. To study vibrations in bodies which could not carry mirrors, Lissajous devised his *optic comparator* consisting of a tuning-fork carrying the object lens of a microscope at one extremity, the eye-piece remaining separate and fixed : looking through the vibrating lens at any point of a vibrating string, for instance, a combinational figure is seen embodying the two vibrations. Then figures, at first sight very complicated, indicate in a simple way the ratio of the two numbers of vibrations, viz., by the numbers of loops found along two directions at right angles ; thus the interval of an octave which gives the figure 8, is clearly pointed out by the one loop at the top and the two loops at the sides giving the one ratio ½.

Here the lecturer introduced a very ingenious instrument, the Sympalmograph, by which combinations of two rectangular vibrations of any rate may be written down automatically.

He concluded by explaining the use of Koenig's manometric flames in the study of the sounds of the human voice.

LECTS. IV & V. THERMOMETERS.
Abstract of Lectures on Heat
BY DR MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR
(Delivered on the 6th & 13th July 1880.)

Galileo, before 1597, was the first to invent a thermometer. We then find Drebbel, a Dutch physician (on the authority of Boerhaave), and Paulo Sarpi (on the authority of Fulgentio), inventing thermometers in the year 1609. Borelli and Malpighi both speak of Sanctorio, a professor of Padua and the celebrated founder of Statical Medicine, as having invented the thermometer in 1610. These were all simple air thermometers made by plunging one extremity of an open glass tube into a bulb filled with a liquid, and their readings were consequently affected by the varying pressure of the atmosphere. The improvements effected in the thermometer consisted in the removal of the registering fluid from the action of the atmosphere by filling glass tubes blown into a bulb at one extremity with spirits of wine, then heating the bulb so as to expel the air, and then hermetically sealing the tube. They also employed fixed points of the cold of ice and snow and the greatest summer heat of Florence. The fixed points now in use were proposed by Newton in 1701, and are the points which mark the temperature of freezing water or melting ice, and the temperature of boiling water. The constancy of these temperatures was discovered, not by Newton, but by Dr. Hooke. The Florentine Academicians were however the first to determine the constancy of the temperature of freezing water. The temperature of boiling water is now known to vary with the atmospheric pressure, which therefore must be taken into account in fixing the boiling point of the thermometer. It is tacitly agreed among all nations that the temperature of the boiling of water which should be taken as the standard temperature for the boiling point should be that under a barometric pressure of 29922 inches of mercury having the temperature of melting ice in the latitude of 45, at the level of the sea. Hence in order to mark the boiling point on a thermometer at a certain place a reading must be taken from a reliable barometer which must also be corrected for errors and temperature and reduced for latitude in order to compare the actual barometric pressure at the time with the assumed normal pressure.

THE TRUNK road between Lahore and Wazirabad, says the Lahore paper, is in many places under water. The Deg is brimful, and the Ravee is in very high flood. It is worth driving to the Lahore bridge of boats to see the current. The bridge is constructed on the same principle as the one just washed away at Attock, but the Ravee bridge has always stood well. The Jhelum and Chenab are also very high.

THE SAME PAPER says :

We learn from a correspondent that before leaving Simla the Earl of Lytton wrote a letter to the Sirdar Deva Singh, president of the Pattiala Council of Regency, expressing his satisfaction at the loyalty displayed by that state to Her Majesty and the kind reception which his Excellency met with on various occasions at the hands of the Council. His Lordship expects a good future for Pattiala, and promises to take interest in the cause of its welfare.

MANY of our readers will read with advantage the following interesting particulars of a self-made man, Mr. James Abraham Garfield, who has been chosen as the Republican candidate for the American Presidency :

The parents of Mr. Garfield were in too humble a position to provide him with anything more than a rudimentary education, and at an early age he commenced the battle of life for himself in the position of a day labourer. After following this occupation for some time he became a driver, and then a boatman, on the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal, and in 1849, with the object of improving his education, attended an academy, and studied with such success that the following winter he undertook the teaching of a district school. Seven years later he had made such progress that he was appointed teacher of languages in the Eclectic Institute of Hiram, Ohio, the following year becoming President of that institution, which office he held till 1861. In the meantime, in 1850, he had been elected a member of the Senate of his native State, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar. An ardent supporter of the Union, after the War of Secession had commenced, he raised in the autumn of 1861 the 42nd Regiment of Ohio Volunteers, of which he was made colonel, and despatched to Eastern Kentucky, where, with his own regiment, in conjunction with the 40th Ohio Regiment, he defeated Humphrey Marshall. Mr. Garfield further distinguished himself during the war, and was created major-general for gallant and meritorious services on the field of battle.

THE AGGREGATE of the charities of the Maharani Surnomoye of Cossimbazar from 1871 to 1878 is said to exceed Rs. 3,00,000. They were given for the relief of distress from scarcity and famine, as helps to charity institutions for relief of individual cases of want and suffering, for encouragement of education &c. The benevolence of this Lady is a glory to Bengal.

TUESDAY, 20TH JULY.

THE NEW Maharaja of Travankore is said to have distributed forty thousand rupees among his dependents and others on the occasion of his installation.

THE INDIAN HERALD of Allahabad mentions a case in which an accessary to a crime of murder had been convicted under section 201 I. P. C. by the Sessions Judge of Meerut, though the murderer had been acquitted. The offence with which the accused had been charged was that of removing of a dead body under circumstances which justified the presumption that he had reason to believe at the time that a murder had been committed. The ground on which the accessary was convicted was that his belief in the fact of a crime having been committed at the time he was engaged in removing the body of the dead man was sufficient to constitute the offence contemplated by section 201. In the hearing of the appeal in the High Court North Western Provinces, it was contended on behalf of the prisoner that as there was no offence established against the principal the accessory could not be punished under section 201, and that the same evidence of guilt would be necessary for the conviction of the accessary as for the conviction of the principal. In support of the prosecution a precedent of the Calcutta High Court was quoted and it was further urged that the *animus* of a person charged under section 201, at the time he was engaged in destroying evidence of crime was the essence of the offence committed by him. There being a preponderance of authority on behalf of the prisoner the Full Bench of the Court was understood to be unanimously of opinion that the conviction was bad and must be set aside.

ANOTHER RAILWAY-bridge accident is reported in the papers received by the last Mail. The bridge on the Hereford, Hay and Brecon Railway gave way while a luggage train was passing over it, and the train was precipitated into the river. As there were no passengers in the train the loss of life was only two or three of the railway servants. A little before the accident a passenger train with nearly two hundred had passed over the bridge.

THE DELHI GAZETTE, on the authority of some French papers gives the following account of the ex-Empress Eugenie's pilgrimage to the scene of Prince Napoleon's death in Zululand :

She proceeded on foot into the valley towards the donga where the body was found, following precisely the same track pursued by the officers who went in search of the Prince. The road was stony and rough ; but, in spite of all remonstrances from her attendants, the Empress persisted in her intention. On arriving at the exact spot, which is marked by a cross erected by Queen Victoria, the ex-Empress lifted her hands, as in supplication towards heaven, the tears poured down her cheeks, worn with sorrow and vigils ; she spoke no word and uttered no cry, but sank slowly on her knees. The servant Lomas, who had been an eye-witness, went through the sad history of what had happened last year. The tents were pitched in the valley, and the ex-Empress stayed there two days.

THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* says :

Russians here look forward to the Czar, at the end of his year of mourning, making the Princess Dolgorouski Czarina. He has for more than five weeks lived openly with her in one of the Isles near St. Petersburg. From the moment the Beaconsfield cabinet fell, the Nihilist agitation suddenly calmed, and Loris Melikoff ascertained that the Emperor might come in and go out in safety. His Majesty used to drive into the palace every morning to visit the Czarina. The Princess is a little, plump, blue-eyed, fair-haired woman, with a snowy neck and a dimpled fresh face. She has a gay disposition, and has been attached to the Czar from her eighteenth year. Alexander treats her with respect, and insists on her appearing at great court pageants. She is said to be domestic, and to adore her three children, to whom he is passionately attached. Russians say that she is clever, but not intriguing, and that, unless the late Czarina's children persecute her she will not seek to injure them. It would be very disagreeable for the Duches of Edinburgh to be obliged to walk behind her.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST JULY.

THE FOLLOWING is from a friend at Simla :

It would interest many of your native readers to know that the Bengalee residents of Simla were permitted to get up the Ruth festival this year. Such permissions are seldom granted here more especially when street processions form an integral part of the festivals. But the entire management of the festival and the processions having been taken up in hand by some of the respectable Baboos, the local authorities did not hesitate to issue the "pass." This is the first time that any of the out-door festivals common in lower Bengal was observed in the Himalayas above the clouds. The processions were got up in a superior style and what with flags, music and other followings, were nothing inferior to what may be ordinarily seen in the streets of Calcutta.

The festival and the processions were very kindly taken up by the European residents of the place, especially by the officials and on the first day when the procession was out in the street it blocked up the Viceroy's path just at the time when the Viceroy was going out on his usual constitutional. But observing the crowd from a distance and on being informed of what it was owing to, he went away in another direction.

On the second day the procession with all its paraphernalia traversed up a distance of upwards of three miles of the hilly road of Simla. When it passed through Boileaugunge, the Baboos of the place gave it a hearty reception by distributing flowers among the followers and placing garlands round the neck of the leaders. On the whole the affair went off very well and some of the Baboos were visibly moved, the scenes and sights and sounds reminding them of their home.

The credit of having got up the festival and of conducting it in the style it has been done is due to Baboo Charoochunder Mitter of Government Toshakhana and to Baboo Dhya of the Foreign Department,

The following was the programme of the procession on the day of the return journey of the Car :

GRAND HINDU FETE.
SIMLA THE 17TH JULY 1880.
[To start at 4 P. M.]
ULTA RATHA (RETURN CAR) PROCESSION
from Edwardganj to Chowra Maidan,
(*via* Boileauganj)
BY THE CART ROAD.
Enlivened by Vocal and Instrumental Music.

O Brethren, ye who honor pay
Unto our Mighty Jugunnath,
Come, let us on this festal day
With flowers strew his onward path.

With joyous songs and music sweet,
Let all who live both near and far,
Hasten our glorious Lord to greet,
And draw him in his sacred car.

A MIRZAPORE CORRESPONDENT complains that the oppressions and extortions practised by the Municipal underlings entrusted with the assessment and levy of the license tax have become unbearable, and regrets the headstrong obstinacy of the authorities in turning a deaf ear to the complaints of the people against their oppressors.

OUR GHATTAL CORRESPONDENT laments the prevalence of drunkenness among all classes of people in that station, owing to the facilities placed in their way by the multiplication of distilleries. The transfer of their late Deputy Magistrate to Cutwa has also created great dissatisfaction, as he was one of those officers who do not content themselves with the bare performance of their legitimate duties. The Selye pontoon bridge is due to his exertions. He established also a newspaper club, and did much to improve the condition of the local Charitable Dispensary.

A CORRESPONDENT at Muksedpore in the District of Furreedpore writes : "The cultivators are reeling with joy. The *aus* has yielded a bumper harvest and the *amun* promises to be equally plentiful. But there is some drawback to the fulfilment of their hopes owing to the ravages of boars, which come in numbers and lay whole fields in waste. The poor people are quite powerless, for they have no arms, and cannot

repel the intruders. In their situation to obtain license for the keeping of arms is out of the question; the greatest difficulty lies in getting favorable reports from the police as a condition for such license being granted by the Magistrate."

THE SAME correspondent writes. : The 2nd Munsiffi chouki at Bhanga is so inconveniently situated that its existence serve little purpose to those for whose convenience it was established. Its jurisdiction is conterminous with that of the Muksudpore *Thana*, but it is more than a day's journey from most of the villages comprised in it. It will be accessible to all classes if it were transferred from Bhanga to Muksudpore.

THE LOYAL native inhabitants of Rampore Boaleah held a meeting on the 16th instant for the purpose of taking into consideration what would be the most suitable way of according to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor a suitable reception. on his arrival at that station on a visit of inspection. The meeting was represented by all classes of the community including the services, but there were no Europeans. It was resolved to raise subscriptions'—which were at once started for meeting the expenses of the reception. The landing Ghat and the College building will be decorated, and there will be pyrotechnic exhibitions and alms giving.

THURSDAY, 22ND JULY.

WE HAVE received the 17th Annual Report of the Otterparah Hitkari Sobha. The Institution has now completed its 17th year, and is doing very good work; its usefulness is daily extending. In the year 1879-80 it rendered medical aid to indigent persons to the extent of Rs 23-8, and on charity to poor widows and orphans it spent Rs. 296. To the promotion of female education it applied Rs. 527-12-6, and its expenditure on the education of poor boys amounted to Rs. 238-1-0. Its receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1736-11-9 which includes the balance of Rs. 140-3-9 brought over from last year's account.

THE INDIAN EVANGELICAL REVIEW, the last number of which is before us, appears in a respectable guise. It contains nine articles which we may notice in a future issue.

THE FOLLOWING fact is significant. We have the authority of the *Madras Athenæum* for stating that one Mr. W. T. Paramasivan, a native Christian, and Master of Divinity, Madras Christian College, and proprietor of the "Hobart Press" Black Town, refused to be sworn on the Bible when offered to him for swearing, in the Court of Small Causes, Madras, in which he appeared as a suitor. He was permitted to be affirmed.

WE ARE glad to notice that the *Bengal Medical News* shows improvement in every successive number. We have before us the number for June last, which contains a large collection of valuable Medical information. We commend to the notice of our readers its precis of original communications, especially that under the Head of "Composition and uses of Popular and Secret native Remedies."

WE HAVE received the 17th Annual Report of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for the year 1879, from which it appears the Company are in a very prosperous condition. In their Fire Business the amount of premiums received, deducting re-insurances, was £902,670-6-3 the net premiums for 1878 were £915,156-1-3. After setting aside the usual Reserve of premiums for 1879 the balance on the Profit and Loss Account including £57,047-14-3 carried forward from 1878, amounts to £282,003-0-11. The premiums received in the "Life Business during 1879 were £30,410-10-1. The accumulated Fund in this department amounted at 31st December last to £2,989,885-11-4. In the Annuity Department 50 Bonds were granted during the year securing annuities to the amount of £3380-6-10, and for which the Company received £35,332-8-7. The Directors have declared a dividend of 40 $ per share for 1879, together with a bouns of 5 $ per share free of income tax.

THE *Journal of the National Indian Association* supplies the following items of Indian intelligence :

The following gentlemen were called to the Bar June 9th:—Mr. Dinsha D. Davar (Bombay). Mr. Sayyid Nurul Huda (Patna), St. John's College, Cambridge, Mr. Syud Muhammad Sharafuddin (Patna), all of the Middle Temple; Mr. Syud Abdur Rahman, F.S.S., F.R.C.I. (Faridpur), of the Inner Temple; and Mr. Krishna Nath Mitra (Calcutta), of Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. George Nundy, Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, passed, June 19th in the Special Examination in Natural Sciences for the ordinary B.A. degree (Chemistry, 2nd class).

Mr. G. N. Chatterjee, Christ's College, Cambridge, has been elected to a Scholarship in Arabic and Persian, £30.

A prize in Mathematics has been awarded to Mr. Devendra Nath Das, at Clare College, Cambridge.

Mr. E J. Khory, of the Inner Temple, satisfactorily passed the Examination in Roman Law held in Trinity Term.

Mr. P. Mukerji (Dacca) has gained a Certificate in Chemistry at University College London.

Mr. Chunder Nath Banerjea has joined Lincoln's Inn.

Arrivals.—Moulvi Sameenlah Khan, Sub-Judge, Moradabad, on furlough, and Mr. Hamidullah Khan, his son, for the Indian Civil Service; Mr. Hamid Ali Khan and Mr. Mahomed Rafique, both for the Bar; Mr. O. C. Mullick, Pleader, Bhagalpore, on a Privy Council case; Mr. U. K. Dutt, Calcutta, for the Indian Medical Service; Mr. Syed Abdur-Rub, late Sub-Deputy Collector, Bengal, and Mr. Syed Mahomed Israil, Khan Bahadur, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, both for the Bar; Mr. Tamiz Uddin Ahmed, of Julpigori, for the Indian Medical Service, and his brother, Mr. Tahrir Uddin Ahmed, for the Bar.

Departures.—Mr Mohammed Hussein Hakim and Mr. Dinsha D. Davar, Barristers-at-law, for Bombay, June 12th.

FRIDAY, 23RD JULY.

WE HAVE received the *Banga Darshana* for Assar, being No 75. The subjects have been judiciously varied, and there is a clever exhibition of literary art in their treatment.

ON WHAT A precarious tenure do the poor sea-men hold their lives! From some official papers placed at our disposal we learn that on the 29th May last at Lat. 39-30 South and Long. 66 East, while on her way to this Port, the Ship "Star of the Sea," running before a heavy gale of wind all hands on the quarter deck after reefing the main-top-sail and in the act of hoisting it, she took heavy seas on board completely filling the decks up to the rails fore and aft. After the sea cleared away seven hands were found missing, washed overboard.

THERE were 179 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 17th July, of which 5 were from cholera, 61 from fever, 14 from bowel complaints, 2 from accidents and suicide, 11 from asthma and pthisis, 22 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Twelve children were still-born and four persons died from old age. The deaths among non-Asiatics and mixed races were 12.

THE High Court will be closed for the long vacation from the 17th of September to the 15th of November, both days inclusive.

"WE SEE," says the *Englishman*, "that Major E Baring left Cairo on his way to England on the 26th of June. Before his departure the Khedive presented him with the insignia of Grand Officer of the Medjidah, as a recognition of his eminent services in Egypt. Major Baring was expected to make only a short stay in England before starting for India."

THE SAME PAPER says, the question of the allowances to the poor Government employes taken to Simla, on which some hundred memorials have been forwarded to the Viceroy, together with an alternative scheme proposed by Mr. R. B. Chapman that the majority of the clerks should be kept all the year round at Simla, and only a few be taken down to Calcutta, has been referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Aitchison, Lyall and Chapman. It seems strange that Mr. Chapman should be appointed to sit in judgment on his own proposal.

THE DEATHS in the Suburbs of Calcutta during the month of June last was 623 of which 21 were from cholera, 4 from small-pox, 279 from fever, 80 from bowel complaints and the rest from other causes. The deaths in the hospitals, Jail, and other public institutions were 100.

THE KASHMIR Famine Budget as abstracted in the Daily papers gives the total cost to the State of about 51,83,432 Chilkee rupees, which are 10-16ths of the Indian rupees. This amount includes the loss of revenue by the abolition of certain taxes during the prevalence of the late famine. The total cost of the Famine to the British Government is Rs. 4,452,783.

SATURDAY, 24TH JULY.

THE LAST *Gazette of India* notifies that the postage rates on parcels are reduced. The present rates for percels are—up to 40 tolahs 8 annas, and for every additional 40 totlahs 4 annas. Under the notification the rates will be for parcels not exceeding 20 tolahs 4 annas exceeding 20 and not exceeding 40 tolahs 8 annas, and for every additional 40 tolahs 4 annas. In other words the department reverts to the rates of postage which obtained 6 or 7 years ago.

MR. JUSTICE M'CARTHY M. P. it is said, intends to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he will cause enquiry to be made into the statements contained in Mr. O'Donnel's pamphlet entitled "the Ruin of an Indian Province."

WE TAKE from the English papers received by the last mail the following items of Parliamentary intelligence relating to Indian questions :

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to Mr. Thompson (who asked for a return of the offences for which 72,650 of our Indian fellow subjects were punished with flogging in the year 1877), said it appeared from the Report on the Moral and Material Progress and condition of India that the punishment of whipping was awarded in 1877, in addition to other punishments, to 6,200 persons; in lieu of other punishments to 66,477 persons, of whom 28,127, were sentenced in Madras. The return asked for could not be given, because the judicial statistics did not classify the punishments under the offences. A great part of the information asked for, however, was to be found in Act No. 6,1864, a copy of which would be found in the library. It provided that for certain specified offences the offender might, at the discretion of the judge, be punished with whipping in lieu of any punishment which he might be liable, and that on a second conviction he might be whipped in lieu of, or in addition to, other punishment. For certain other specified offences the offender might be whipped in addition to other punishment. The whipping was to be inflicted with due regard to the health of the offender, and, if necessary, in the presence of a medical man; and no female was to be whipped. The reason why there were so many sentences of whipping in 1877 was that owing to the distress among the people there was a great increase of petty crime, and the magistrates exercised to a large extent their discretionary power to inflict whipping instead of fine or imprisonment, because the people could not have paid a fine and would have gone to prison in default. He was sorry to say that the rate of mortality in the prisons so greatly increased in that year, that imprisonment would have carried with it a considerable risk of life. He found that the mortality was due to the very low and emaciated condition of a large number of the people convicted during the famine year.—Mr. A. M. Sullivan asked the noble marquis if he could inform the House of the exact difference between flogging and whipping; and whether the Government intended, seeing that in deference to the public opinion of this country flogging in the public service was to be abolished, the Government would take steps to abolish the use of the lash among our Indian fellow subjects?—The Marquis of Hartington said that perhaps the hon. member would be good enough to give notice of his question. He had inquired what was the distinction between flogging and whipping, but as yet he had not obtained a satisfactory answer. He believed, however, that whipping in India was not inflicted in the same manner as flogging with the cat, but was a much milder punishment.

The Marquis of Hartington stated, in reply to Mr. Trevelyan, that the amount of money paid by the Indian Exchequer in 1879-80 under the head of colonels' allowances was £214,080, and that the number of officers in receipt of those allowances on April 1, 1880, was 348.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying to Mr. Bryce, said the Government were quite disposed to renew friendly relations with the Burmese Government, and to consider the propriety of appointing a British Resident at Mandalay, as soon as certain stipulations which were considered necessary should have been agreed to. The whole question of our relations with Burmah was now under the consideration of the Government of India.

The Marquis of Hartington, in answer to Mr. A. M. Sullivan said the punishment of whipping in India was inflicted according to the different regulations in the different provinces. As far as he could ascertain the implement used was a light cane; it certainly was so in the case of juvenile offenders, and even in the case of adults he believed corporal punishment was of a very mild and light description. Whipping had been discontinued in India more than on one occasion, but its revival had been considered necessary from considerations of the difficulty of inflicting any other form of punishment. He would obtain full reports on the subject from the Government of India and from the local Governments, and would ask them if they had any suggestions to make as to the mitigation or possible discontinuance of the punishment.

The Marquis Hrrtington informed Mr. M. Scott that under the treaty of September, 1878, between Great Britain and Portugal, facilities were to be granted by the British Government, on the part of the Government of India, to the company to which the Portuguese Government should make a concession for the construction and working of a railway from Goa, so far as the undertaking should lie within British territory. It would be premature at present to lay on the table the correspondence on the subject.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London July 19th.—Mr. Dodson, Member for Chestar and President of the Local Government Board, has been unseated for corrupt practices by his agents. The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that General Sir Thomas Montagu Steele has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in Ireland.

20th.—The Lord Advocate for Scotland, Mr. John Maclaren has been defeated at the election for Berwick. The House of Commons last night passed through Committee the Bill granting compensation to evicted Irish tenants. All amendments were rejected. A Deputation, composed of all the natives of India now in London, is to have an interview on Thursday next with the Secretary of State for India to present a memorial on the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Acts. The Marchioness of Lorne is about to visit England for change of air.

20th.—The B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer *Almora*, from Calcutta, &c, arrived here this morning.

21st.—In the House of Lords last night, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, said that the German Government had not encouraged German officials to accept appointments under the Turkish Government. His Lordship also said that Germany had promised its cordial co-operation in the European concert. *Obituary.*—Lord Dalhousie.

21st.—In the House of Commons last night the Irish relief bill was read a third time and passed.

22nd.—The British Residency in Basuto Land had not been attacked up to the 19th Instant. To-day Lord Hartington received a deputation of native gentlemen, who presented to his Lordship a memorial relating to the Vernacular Press Act and the Arms Act, and the admission of natives to the civil service. In reply, Lord Hartington expressed his concurrence with a considerable portion of the memorial, but he could not agree to a hasty reversal of the legislative measures of the former Government. The operation of the Acts objected to must be carefully watched, and, if necessary, they would be repealed. His Lordship further added that Lord Ripon himself deprecated a hasty repeal of the Vernacular Press Act, and regarding the Arms

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Act, and the question of the admission of natives to the civil service, Lord Hartington promised to take them into consideration.

23rd.—In the House of Commons last night, the Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question, said he would state, on Monday, the share of the Afghan war expenses which Government propose shall be sustained by England. The German Government have explained that the despatch of General Maurice Slack to Constantinople has no political importance.

24th.—The great Powers have agreed to a naval demonstration against Turkey in favour of the claims of Montenegro.

In the House of Commons last night a long depate took place relating to the execution of reforms in Armenia, when the Premier made a statement concerning England acting in European concert in the matter.

25th.—Prince Nicolas of Montenegro hasrecalled the Envoy representing the principality at Constantinople.

Constantinople, July 23rd.—The Porte, replying to the collective note conveying the result of the Berlin Conferences asks the great Powers to leave Lirissa, Janina and Metzovo in possession of Turkey.

WE HAVE to ackonwledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals : 1, The Vicissitudes of Aryan Civilization in India by M. A. Kunte B. A. 2. Rules and Order of succesion according to the Soonee School of Mahomedan Law compiled by P. C. Sen. 3. A Summary of Hindu Law by P. C. Sen. 4. Bunga Dursan for Assur, 1287. B. E. 5. The Seventeenth Annual Report of the Otterpara Hitkari Sobha for 1879-80. 6. Report on Education in the Central Provinces for 1879-80. 7. Calcutta Medical News for June, 1880. 8. The Indian Evangelical Review for July, 1880. 9. The Statesman for July, 1880. 10. Manual of Manners. By W. B. Livingstone. 11. General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India during 1878-79. 12. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal vol. XLIX Part I No. 1, 1880. 13. Ditto Ditto Part II No. 1, 1880. 14. Report on the administration of the District of the Naga Hills for 1878-79. By G. H. Damant. 15. Army circulars, India, 1880. 16. Report on the Administration of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills for 1878-79. 17. Annual Report of the Manipoor Agency for 1878-79. 18. Journal of the National Indian Association for July 1880. 19. Annual Report of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company for 1879. 20. Alam-I-Ilm—a periodical in Urdu published at Monghyr by Ram Prosad Dibshad. 21. Extra number of the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Part 1, 1878, containing a Sketch of the Turki Language. By R. Barclay Shaw F. R. G. S. 22. The Stationery Trades Journal No. 4, June 1880. 23. Avash—a Bengali Periodical, No. 6, for Srabun, 1287. B. E.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Tuesday, the 27th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Action of Voltaic Current upon the Magnet. The Galvanometer Battery.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy F. C. S., on Wednesday, the 28th Inst., at 5 P. M.

Subject : Compounds of Nitrogen with Oxygen and Hydrozen.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., on Thursday, the 29th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Probable Nature of Light.

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on Friday, the 30th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject : Expansion of bodies by Heat.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy F. C. S., on Saturday, the 31st Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject : Glass and Porcelain.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1880.

THE REPORT OF THE RENT LAW COMMISSION.

I.

SINCE the Indigo Revolution of 1860 a greater work had not been undertaken by the Government of Bengal than the consolidation and amendment of the Rent law, which regulates the relations between the proprietors of land, the long link of subordinate holders of land, and the vast mass of the peasantry, who till the land. The whole population of Bengal may be said to be directly or indirectly interested in land, and the solution of the land problem, therefore, involves the life-problem of the people of these provinces. There has been much ignorant, superfluous, capricious, and high-handed legislation on the subject, prompted doubtless by good and benevolent motives, but practically attended with evil consequences. Social harmony, progress and happiness cannot be wholly moulded by the hard hits of the legislative anvil; there are many circumstances and influences, which are beyond the ken and influence of the legislature, moving the currents of social life, swaying the relations between property, capital, intelligence and labour, and contributing to that *summum bonum*, which is called in the aggregate human happiness. If the Tree of Knowledge brought evil into the world, the same is true of the pretended knowledge which our later legislators thought they had acquired of the tangled web of the landed system of Bengal. The more they have meddled, the more they have muddled, and we fear the same will be the result of the labours of the Rent Law Commission, unless the Government takes good care to moderate the effervescence of their enthusiasm. We have not yet had time to carefully study and digest the whole report, but from the cursory perusal we have been able to give to it, we do not hesitate to say that it does great credit to the industry of the members of the Commission. They have got through an Herculean task, and if we cannot endorse all that they have written or recommended, we cannot withhold from them the meed of praise, to which they are certainly entitled to for the labour they have undergone, the vast mass of information they have collected, and their earnest endeavour to solve many knotty points connected with the landlord and tenant law. Some of the suggestions they have made, if carried out, will be decided improvements upon the existing law, but in not a few instances have they been carried away by enthusiasm, we will not say, bias, one way or another, and enthusiasm is a dangerous element in legislation. Some of the members of the Commission have evidently been educated by a desire to reconstruct the framework of our agricultural society on certain pet theories of their own, partly derived from mere book knowledge, partly evolved from their inner consciousness, and partly from their ostentatious espousal of the cause of humanity, when the practice of the virtue will not cost them one pice, or affect in the least their kith and kin. Unfortunately Indian legislation primarily rests in bunds, which change after a certain appointed term of years, and which are not touched in any way after the work is done, and which undertake the task because they are paid for it, and which are likely to be dismissed if they do not shew a sufficient amount of work.

In the absence of the proceedings of the Commission we cannot take a full and comprehensive view of their labours, but their report we must confess is elaborate enough. It is signed by Mr. H. L. Dampier, President, Dr. C. D. Field, Mr. A. Mackenzie, Mr. J. O'Kinealy, and Babus Mohinimohun Roy, Pearymohun Mookerjea and Brojendrakumar Seal. Mr. H. L. Harrison is the only member of the Commission, who has not signed the report, as he left for Europe before the report was ready or agreed to. To the report are appended four minutes recorded by Mr. Dampier, Mr. Mackenzie and Babus Mohinimohun Roy, and Pearymohun Mookerjea. The report has been evidently written by Dr. Field, on whom fell the brunt of the work. He assisted the Commission at the preliminary stage by preparing a lucid and admirable digest of the Rent laws, and with regard to the report Mr. Mackenzie justly says: "Much credit is due to Mr. Field for the manner in which, under considerable difficulties, owing to the absence latterly from Calcutta of several members of the Commission, he has succeeded in fairly embodying in the report the views of most of us, and in expressing in his draft sections, the general conclusions arrived at while we were together." The minutes referred to are dissents, in which the writers have expressed themselves freely enough. Mr. Dampier disagrees from his colleagues on some essential points, which we will notice hereafter. Babu Pearymohun Mookerjea has touched upon many important points, and the bold-stand which he has taken in respect of them derives its strength from the position, which he represents in the following words :

The Bill has been avowedly framed "on the principle that "the land of a country belongs to the people of the country : and, while vested rights should be treated with all possible tenderness, no mode of appropriation and cultivation should be permanently allowed by the Ruler, which involves the wretchedness of the majority of the community." This is a theory, however, which assails the very foundation of private property. Whether they are the outcome of prescriptive enjoyment, or the result of acquisition by labour or money, rights of property should be scrupulously respected, and if the Ruler thinks it desireable that a vested right should be destroyed, let it be compensated for at its money value, or some other equivalent paid to its possessor. It is as reasonable to trench upon a vested right of a landholder for the good of the ryots, as to ask a ryot to carefully cultivate land for the benefit of the entire Indian community.

Babu Mohinimohun Roy thus opens his minute :

I do not approve of the Draft Bill as a whole, and strongly disapprove of the many material changes which it proposes to make in the substantive law relating to rights in land. I always deprecated such changes. The relation of landlord and tenant, with reference to rights in land is such that you cannot confer a valuable right upon one class without causing a corresponding diminution in the interest of the other. I was therefore of opinion that we ought not to make any substantial alterations in the respective rights of landlords and tenants as defined by Act X of 1859 and Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869 ; but that we might do a great deal for their common benefit and diminish litigation by simplifying the procedure, by simlifying the relations of the two classes and by removing the technical difficulties and formal obstacles which now exist in the way of the exercise of their just and undoubted rights. The majority of the Official Members, likewise formed the majority of the Rent Commission, however, held views somewhat different, and seemed to think that the line drawn by the existing law (Act X of 1859 and Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869) between the conflicting rights of landlord and tenant was not sufficiently "scientific," and that they (the majority of the Rent Commission) might, and should now, recast land tenure and make a redistribution of the property in land between the classes.

Mr. Mackenzie thus retorts :

The only member who has thought fit to cavil at the *style* of the work is apparently Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy, who to our great loss, only found leisure to attend less than half of the forty-four meetings of the Commission, was seldom able when he did come to remain till the close of any meeting, was absent when many of the more important matters were discussed, and gave less aid in shaping the measure which he now criticises than any other member. Personally I regret this, because what few suggestions this gentleman favoured us with were practical and marked by much acuteness and if he had been actively suggestive, instead of unduly reticent we might have derived much benefit from his assistance.

Again :

There can be no doubt that in its main features the bill expresses the common conclusion of all the members, with the marked exception of the two gentlemen who represented specially the Zemindary interest—Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee and Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy. I am afraid that the only measure likely to command their unqualified approval would be a lull giving unlimited facilities of collection and enhancement of rent to the Zemindars, and curtailing, as far as possible, the few legally recognized privileges of under tenants and ryots. Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee especially has been consistently opposed to making any concessions to either tenureholders or cultivators, and has even repudiated the more liberal views of the British Indian Association, as officially expressed, on such matters as the maximum rate of occupancy rents and the transferability of the occupancy tenure. Both these gentlemen in their minutes of dissent protest vigorously against "going behind Act X of 1859" when any benefit to tenants is likely to arise therefrom, but they both seem quite ready to set Act X aside when consequent gain would accrue to the class which they represent. I place in contrast, as some evidence of this the following passages :—

Extract from remarks on the Bill by Mohini Mohun Roy.	Extract from proceedings of the Eighteenth meeting of the Commission.
"I do not approve of the Draft Bill as a whole and, strongly disapprove of the many material changes which it proposes to make in the substantive law relating to rights in land. I always deprecated such changes. I was therefore of opinion that we ought not to make any substantial alterations in the respective rights of landlords and tenants as defined by Act X of 1859 and Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869. It seems to me we ought not to go behind Act X."	"Babu Mohinimohun Roy proposed to alter the presumption, that when a ryot's rent has not been changed for 20 years the land has been held at the at rent from the time of Permanent Settlement.
AYES. Baboo Mohini Mohun Roy, Baboo Peary Mohun Mokerji.	NOS. All the other six Members of the Commission.

Now, though I think it right to notice the spirit in which these dissentient members approached the subject, I do not for a moment maintain that this fact invalidates their criticisms or disparages their arguments. They support, as they have every right to do, one side of a very vexed question. It is natural enough that they should as landholders themselves, enunciate the highest theories of the character and extent of Zemindary rights in Bengal. They make of course, and quite legitimately, the very most of the terms "proprietors of the soil" and "landowners," used in the legislation of 1793. They hold on tenaciously, and rightly, to the sheet-anchor of their school—Sir Barnes Peacock ; and they are, fortunately for them able also to refer to the present Chief Justice as having (though, so far, on the unargued case,) accepted the views of the Zemindary propaganda. There is evidently much to be said, therefore for their views

of the facts, and it is not at all likely to be left unsaid. The landed and wealthy classes of Bengal have powerful organs in the Press, and powerful friends both here and at home. They are many of them very amiable persons, of great intelligence and great benevolence. Officials are glad to do them favours, and find it pleasant to be on friendly relations with them. Every prejudice arising out of Western notions of property and the relations of land-lord and tenant in Great Britain is entirely on their side. It is only at the cost of much dry study of old records, old laws and old books and from a close and critical examination of certain apparently anomalous survivals in the rural economy of the province, that one comes to learn that there is even in permanently settled Bengal, quite another side to the land question which is not represented in the zemindars' statement of the case; which has been affected less than is supposed by modern legislation; which concerns the interests of vast masses of unfriended peasants; and which the occurrences of recent years make it necessary once for all to bring prominently under the consideration of Government and the legislator.

I cannot here enter into a detailed statement of the grounds upon which I, for one, have been led to hold that there is, both in law and fact, a living tenant-right in Bengal, a right that is to say, belonging to the cultivator, limiting and restricting the proprietary rights of the Zemindar, and which though seriously damaged by ill-advised legislation, has not yet been altogether destroyed. Some of these grounds will be found on record in the proceedings of the Commision, and especially in Mr. O'Kinealy's historical note. The Commission has by a majority practically endorsed that general view, though it has not seen its way to placing the matter on the simple basis suggested by me. I wish, therefore, very briefly to repeat what my contention is and to show that it is not after all more than the Zemindars themselves would be wise to grant.

I may remark at the outset that I have myself no special reverence for Act X of 1859. I have read all the correspondence leading up to it, and all the discussions attending its enactment, and I suppose that there never was a measure of equal moment so inadequately considered and debated.

The fact is that it was devised mainly to meet acknowledged evils arising out of the summary procedure then in force for the recovery of rents, and attaching to the system of distraint; and what provisions of substantive law were incorporated in it even brought in almost haphazard, without any reference to the mass of information bearing upon them, which lay in the record-rooms of Government, and the numerous discussions and proposals of former years, which had been allowed to slide into oblivion. I have the original file before me as I write and it is marvellous to see how little was known of byegone discussions as to ryots' rights, bygone orders of the Court of Directors to protect these, and bygone representations of Collectors as to the unauthorized encroachments" of the zemindars.

It will be seen from the above in what spirit the different members of the Commission approached the very important task assigned to them. Their ideas being fundamentally different, they could not be expected to stand on a common ground, the more pronounced among them took to different lines, but the report of the Commission represents on many important points their unanimous opinion. Thus it is explained in a foot-note to the report: "The plural of the pronoun of the first person—"we"—is used through this report to express the unanimous opinion of the members of the Commission, or, where the questions are unimportant, the opinion of the majority. Where the questions are important and the members are not unanimous, the opinion adopted is expressly stated to be that of the majority. Some members have appended to the report an expression of their views on particular points." The Commission was, we believe, appointed in March last year; its constitution was originally entirely official; at a later stage two non-official members were added in the persons of Babus Mohinimohun Roy and Pearymohun Mookerjea. It had forty-four sittings. It took the Commission nearly fifteen months to discuss the subject among themselves and to prepare the bill and report. We propose to notice in detail hereafter the different propositions and suggestions of the Commission.

WHO IS TO HANG?

WE pity Sir John Strachey. Was it in the secret books of Destiny that after a successful career of about five and thirty years he should totally colapse at the end of it? No one questions his ability, far less his plausibility, but from the day his star had been in the ascendant, we have had misgivings in our mind. We have somehow or other felt that the influence of his star is baleful, not beneficent. He is a man of strong will, and men of weak fibre unconsciously passed under his thumb. He moulded Lord Mayo, and Lord Lytton as if they were so many waxen dolls. The spirit of the Government of India, the reader will remember, changed since the introduction of the Punjab leaven into it under the administration of Lord Lawrence; and who exercised a more potent influence upon him than Sir John Strachey? To Lord Mayo he proved a veritable Mentor. We do not know whether Lord Lytton will even now admit that Sir John proved his evil genius from the day the two pairs of eyes met each other. Sum up the policies and acts of the three administrations we have mentioned, and you will find that the new epoch of governing the country by alienating the affection of the people, commenced under the first and culminated under the last named Governor General, over whom Sir John Strachey wielded his baleful influence. And Nemesis has at last overtaken him. The ruler of the Ruler of India stands before the tribunal of Public Opinion in the felon's dock, accused of high crimes and misdemeanours. He is charged with misleading Her Majesty's Government about estimates of the War in Affghansthan and thus betraying the trust reposed in him. Sir John has, as we have shown in our last issue, made a complete confession. Apparently he is frank, but there is obviously much cunning in his candour. He seeks to enlist sympathy by confessing his guilt, but as is usual with human nature, he shifts his position, and tries to throw the blame upon others—the system of accounts and subordinate officers. His Minute is, indeed, a psychological study. We will just cull a few choice bits in addition to what we have already done, for the delectation of our readers. He sets out by saying: "I thoroughly recognise the fact that while Her Majesty's Government holds the Government of India responsible for the correctness of the yearly estimates, that responsibility obviously falls in particular on the Financial Department and on myself as the Member in charge of it." Again:

In his Minute of the 1st May, my hon'ble colleague, Sir Edwin Johnson, with a generosity which all who know him will feel to be characteristic, claimed, for himself personally, complete responsibility for the estimates which have proved so inaccurate. Now, it is true that my hon'ble colleague is the head of the Military Department, and that the Military Department was responsible for supplying to the Financial Department the estimates of the whole military expenditure; but Sir Edwin Johnson could no more make those estimates, or supervise their details, than I could have undertaken such a duty myself.

Further:

We have now not merely to show why we failed in the task of making an accurate estimate of the future cost of a war; if this had been the extent of our error, we need not have troubled ourselves about it much. Our real failure has been far more serious; we have not only been unable to foresee the expenditure of the future, but we have been deceived in regard to the expenditure of the past, and in regard to the expenditure that was actually going on. It is this that really requires explanation, and on which I shall throw the fullest light in my power.

Lastly:

And, although I am most anxious not, prematurely, to award blame to any individual officer, I think it right to state, in the plainest terms, my conviction that no more defects of system can possibly explain away the ignorance in which the Government has been left. The Government of India cannot take refuge in generalities, or attempt to make it appear that such gross errors can occur, and, nevertheless, that nobody is to blame. There must have been extreme negligence, or extreme want of intelligence somewhere among the responsible Officers, and the Government will not shrink from the duty of calling to strict account the Officer concerned, whatever may be their position, and whatever may be their previous services or high character.

Whether the Government of India itself took all the steps which it ought to have taken to acquaint itself, in some summary way, with the general progress of the cost of the chief military operations; whether the Military or Financial Department ought not, at an earlier date, to have mistrusted the military estimates; and whether we should not sooner have taken into our own hands the duty of ascertaining the facts, and testing the correctness of those estimates by exceptional and unusual methods, is another question. The confidence that misled the Government is certainly reproved by the facts now known to us, which show that the Military Department was ignorant of facts which it ought to have known, and that the Financial Department should not have taken the war estimates on trust. I in no way wish to extenuate my own responsibility or that of the Financial Department for our erroneous reliance on those estimates. We were so completely misled by the apparent correspondence of the estimates of past expenditure with the expenditure actually brought to account, that, in spite of the doubts freely expressed on various occasions in public criticisms, we entertained no misgiving as to their soundness.

Could any thing be more frank and honorable than these statements? Sir John admits his whole responsibility and almost says that "I was driven to the act by Destiny." This is one side of the picture; but let us turn to the other side. He first goes into an elaborate explanation of the system of accounts, which he holds misled the Government, and then, though acknowledging that he has not yet received the explanation of the departmental heads, he still roundly condemns some of them. Thus about the system of accounts he says:

An elaborate system had been carefully devised and matured by the most competent authorities that the Government could find; it had worked for many years in a manner that had given no suspicion of practical imperfection; and it was believed that, under this system, the Government would always be kept informed of everything of the military expenditure that it behoved it to know. We now find that this belief was incorrect; the system which we trusted has failed us, and the Government has been left in ignorance of facts of essential importance.

The Financial Department, over which Sir John presides, might be held responsible for the system of accounts; so he takes good care to protect it:

In popular apprehension, the Financial Department is regarded as one homogeneous organisation, the responsibilities of which are common to the whole body. But, in truth the Financial Department consists of two separate sections with distinct and clearly defined functions, namely—

(1) the Financial Department of the Government; and

(2) the Offices of Account and Audit.

Although the Account Offices are entirely subordinate to and at the command of, the Government, the functions and responsibilities of the Financial Department of the Government should not be confounded with those of the Accounts Department.

Again:

It is the duty of the Government to make intelligent use of the Finance and Revenue Accounts and Estimates laid before it, and to correct the estimates by any fresh information in its possession, or if it draws different inferences from the data furnished by the Account Department; but although the Government alone is responsible for the estimates ultimately adopted, it takes no part in their detailed preparation.

The question is, did the Financial Department make intelligent use of its resources? If it had done that, there would not have been the sad mistakes, which we all deplore. But from the system Sir John descends to personality. He says:

It was the particular duty of the Controller of Military accounts in Bengal to watch the expenditure on the military operations in Afghanistan, as an obviously important Apart of that section of the public expenditure for the record of which he is responsible; to take especial care that there was no avoidable delay in the audit and classification of the war expenditure; to bring immediately to notice any obstacles or hindrances in the way of its prompt adjustment; to ascertain with particullar vigilance that the accounts corresponded with the transactions of the Military Department, or on behalf of the Military Department, at the civil treasuries within his jurisiction; to keep the Government constantly and truly informed of the progress of the war expenditure; and, at the prescribed intervals, to estimate its probable amount, after carefully collating all the data necessary for the purpose.

With this officer rested the duty of issuing assignments or letters of credit upon the civil treasuries in favor of the spending departments; so that he had in his own hands the means of knowing readily the general scope and progress of the bulk of the outlay. This remark does not include the expenditure by civil officers, on behalf of the Military Department; but the Controller should have taken special precaution to acquaint himself with such expenditure as promptly as possible. It is not the specific duty of the Controller of Military Accounts to suggest the particular check, the application of which has now discovered the error in the war estimates; but he might have been expected to ascertain, by some equally effective check, that his accounts and estimates of the war expenditure were consistent with the disbursements to the Military Department from the treasuries within his own jurisdiction which constituted by far the greater part of all the war disbursements.

The next officer, who comes in for censure, is the Military Accountant General; but he is let down gently. Thus Sir John says: "Although the functions of this officer are rather those of a Financial Deputy Secretary in the Military Department than of an Accountant-General, yet, in respect to the war in Afghanistan, the Government might, I think, fairly have looked to him to watch the proceedings of the Controllers of Military Accounts, and to take care that the Government was informed of the facts of the war expenditure as punctually as possible. Indeed, I know that, although his endeavours have been unsuccessful, the Accountant-General did anxiously endeavour to discharge such duties." All the extracts we have cited above shew Sir John Strachey evinces great anxiety in his minute to defend his own department. Here is another instance:

Early in March last, the Controller-General brought to the notice of the Government in the Financial Department the increasing drain from the Punjab treasuries in connection with the war; and the Government, thereupon, seeing, for the first time, reason to fear that the estimates of the cost of the Army prepared in the Military Account Department might be untrustworthy, lost no time in instituting enquiries which revealed the facts stated in this Minute. The check now applied was not thought of in the Military or Civil Account Department, but originated in the Financial Secretariat.

After condemning the system of accounts and certain subordinate officers Sir John makes this generous admission:

I do not say this by way of apology. It is clear to me that it is quite impossible, and would be altogether unfair to throw the whole fault either on the system or on the offices of account. The Military Department of the Government must

accept the blame of having recommended to the Financial Department totally indequate estimates; and the Financial Department must accept the blame of having adopted them, If the system was bad, it was the business of the Government to have found this out, and to have amended it. Our responsibility is indisputable; it cannot be estimated; nor must it be obscured by any investigations which are made either into the system of accounts or into the conduct of individual officers.

But whatever blame may attach to the Government, or to any of its officers, for this want of precaution and foresight this, at least, is clear, that the occurrence of an error of the magnitude now discovered shows, beyond the possibility of doubt, not only that there is something radically wrong in our system of accounts, but also, in my opinion, that this system cannot have been applied with proper care and intelligence. It is our obvious duty to probe this matter to the bottom.

But the public will probe to the bottom the other matter, *viz.*, whether Sir John Strachey as Finance Minister in making the war estimates did exercise that "proper care and intelligence," for which he was paid so high? He himself admits that he had suspicion in February; then why did he hurry on the budget? If he had suspicions, what did induce him to present such a *color de rose* budget, and make such a positive assertion that the war estimates were strictly correct? If again the war estimates were not all right, the financial position of the State was not sound, and yet Sir John made a flourish about the prosperous condition of the finances, saying that the Government was so rich that it was above borrowing, whilst the very month he was unable to meet his obligations to the Secretary of State from the cash balances? Was this honest or honorable? And lastly Sir John made a strong appeal to the tax-payers of India for financial independence, because the cost of the Affghan war so small that it could be easily paid out of the Indian surplus. On the 4th May last he gave a revised estimate and said that the expenses of the war would come to about £10,000,000. But just after a fortnight in the minute before us Sir John Strachey writes: "With our present knowledge, I cannot feel any confidence that, even if the war is brought to a termination as soon as we now anticipate, it will cost, independently of the frontier railways, less than £15,000,000." What reliance can we place upon the words of a Finance Minister, who changes his front with the moon? Is he fit to guide the vessel of the State? Has he not been sufficiently convicted out of his own mouth? Let the reader now say—who's to hang?

MR. LAING ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

In a recent issue we noticed that portion of Mr. Samuel Laing's remarkable paper entitled "The Crisis in Indian Finance," in the June number of the *Nineteenth Century*, which deals with the Budget Blunder. The article contains much interesting matter on other points, which demands careful and attentive consideration. It is an able and at the same time dispassionate review of the present Financial Situation in India. The position taken by Mr. Laing, in dealing with the question of Indian finance, is that the limit of taxation in India has been reached, nay exceeded; and that the revenue of the Empire being inelastic, the financial problem turns entirely on the question of expenditure. Mr. Laing conclusively shows that our revenue cannot be increased by additional taxation. He writes:—"When hard pressed the other day to meet the expenditure caused by famine and the fall of silver, the Government of India, after reviewing all posible modes of increasing revenue, had to fall back upon two taxes so obviously objectionable that nothing but the direst necessity could have led any Government to adopt them. The one was an increase of the salt duty by 40 per cent. in the districts of Madras and Bombay where, in the previous year, upwards of a million of souls were admitted to have died of famine. The other the imposition of a license tax, which virtually amounted to an income tax of 5 per cent., levied on incomes down to 4*s* a week. This latter tax was estimated to produce only some £700,000 or £800,000 a year, and it has been found as every one who knew anything of India predicted, so oppressive and unpopular, that the Government has been already compelled to repeal it as to the smaller incomes. This amounts to a practical demonstration that the limit of taxation in India has been reached, and that as regards the revenue side of the Budget, there is nothing to be hoped for but the slow growth in future years of such of the existing sources of revenue as are susceptible of increase. In fact it would be more correct to say that the limit of taxation has been exceeded, for the present amount is only kept up at the expense of a great deal of suffering and unpopularity, and our rule in India would be immensely strengthened if it were possible by wise economy, to arrive at a surplus of £2,000,000, and employ it in reducing obnoxious taxation, as, for instance, in totally repealing the license tax, and levelling the salt tax down to the old rate in Bombay and Madras." The enhancement of the salt duty in Madras and Bombay has not, however, led to an increase of revenue because the Government of Lord Lytton, under the guidance of Sir John Strachey, needlessly sacrificed many lakhs of rupees by reducing the tax in Northern India. The equalization of the salt duties throughout India has from a long time been one of the hobbies of Sir John, and the weakness of the late Viceroy gave him an opportunity to give effect to the "convictions of a life time." Sir John, as a pedantic *doctrinaire* is perfectly satisfied if his measures be only theoretically unobjectionable. The salt tax in Madras and Bombay cannot we fear be levelled down to the old rate without levelling up the tax in Northern India to the rate at which it formerly stood, and without reversing the entire salt policy of Sir John Strachey. As to the repeal of the license tax the measure can be carried out instantly as there is no great difficulty in the way. We have thus to face the fact that with a practically stationary revenue, India has to meet a continually increasing expenditure. Mr. Laing asks—"Was the expenditure of India more or less than its revenue before the Afghan war, and how has it been affected by this war?" And he proceeds to answer these two questions, the importance of which cannot be over estimated. He first examines the actual position of India up to the close of the year 1877-78, as showing the financial state before the Afghan war. The actual result of the five years since 1872 had been an average deficit of £5,000,000 a year, there having been a net increase of £25,000,000 in Public Debt. Of this deficit of £25,000,000 in round figures £20,000,000 had been spent on so called Productive Public Works, leaving £5,000,000 or £1,000,000 a year as the average deficit on ordinary revenue and expenditure. Now, if these Productive Public Works are a good asset, they would be a legitimate set-off against the debt incurred for them; and then the condition of Indian Finance would not have been critical. But, as Mr. Hyndman has remarked, these so-called remunerative public works prove unremunerative in nine cases out of ten. Mr. Laing points out that an expenditure of £9,650,000 on works of irrigation during ten years up to 1878, produced no net return at all, but a loss of £67,000 a year, being the excess of working expenses and repairs over gross receipts; while an outlay of £14,652,000 during the same period, on minor railways constructed by the State, gave a net return of £88,000 a year. It being thus clear that the net revenue derived from an expenditure of £24,000,000 in Productive Public Works, was £21,000 a year, or less than 2*s* per 100 on the capital which had been borrowed at an average rate of 4½ percent, it cannot be contended that these Productive Public Works are a legitimate set-off against the debt incurred for them. Mr. Laing observes:—"These works are no doubt very desirable, and good reasons may be given for most of them, but this does not alter the financial fact that the expenditure on them constitutes a real deficit of money spent over money received in the course of the year, which must be met by increased debt or increased taxation, just as much as if the money had been spent on fortifications or barracks." The truth of this observation cannot be questioned.

Such was the State of Indian finance just before the commencement of the Afghan war, and Mr. Laing goes on to say how it has been affected by the war. He points out that even if the war had terminated with the Treaty of Gundamak and we had remained in secure possession of our scientific frontier, it would have seriously affected the financial situation. It would have involved an expenditure of £3,000,000 as the first cost of the war, and a permanent Military charge of at least £1,000,000 for the maintenance of the scientific frontier. Mr. Laing remarks, "This of itself would have been a formidable aggravation of the financial situation, where apparently extensive reductions instead of increased expenditure, were indispensable to save the Empire from drifting into bankruptcy. And be it remembered that in India economy practically means very much reduction of army estimate, for so many of the other heads of expenditure are fixed, that under this head alone is there scope for any reduction large enough to turn deficits into surpluses. In the last two years of Lord Canning's Viceroyalty, we turned a deficit of £6,000,000 into a surplus, but how was it done? The army was reduced by 150,000 men, and £5,000,000 out of the £6,000,000 was saved on the Military and naval estimates." The occupation of advanced posts beyond the frontier will make a reduction of the army impossible. On the contrary, the commencement of the Afghan war was followed immediately by an increase of 15,000 men to the strength of the Native Army. Mr. Laing goes on to say:—"It cannot be wondered at, therefore, that statesmen like Lord Lawrence, Lord Northbrook, and others, practically acquainted with the condition of our Indian Empire viewed the new policy and the commencement of the Afghan war with the gravest alarm. Apart altogether from the political question, and from the military advantages or disadvantages of the advanced frontier, it seemed a most serious step, to be justified only by absolute necessity, to add thus greatly to the financial burdens of India and place ourselves in a position where increase of military expenditure was inevitable." Lord Lawrence declared in the most emphatic manner possible that the frontier could not be advanced without a most serious permanent addition to our military expenditure and that the carrying out of a "forward" frontier policy would simply "paralyse the finances of India." This prediction made so far back as 1867 has been verified by actual result. It is now beyond dispute that in their despatch of 4th May the Government of India did not tell the whole truth concerning the cost of the war. The disclosures then made created sufficient excitement; but it appears that further revelations have been made. On the 5th instant, the Marquis of Hartington stated, in his place in the House of Commons, that the papers now supplied by the Government of India shewed the total war expenditure to exceed the estimates by nine millions. This means that the total cost of the war is likely to reach the sum, not of 5½ millions as calculated in the Financial statement for 1880-81, not of ten millions as represented in the despatch of 4th May last, but of fifteen millions exclusive of the cost of the frontier railways."

Can there, then, be any manner of doubt that the Afghan war has ruined the finances of India? How is the huge deficit to be met? Mr. Laing says that there are only two sources available, loans and aid from England. Every right-thinking person will agree with him that not only on financial but also on political considerations England ought to do justice to India in the matter of the Afghan war. He writes:—"The names of Gladstone, Bright and Fawcett, are known and revered throughout India, and, if the announcement were made that, from a sense of justice towards India, it is proposed that England shall contribute a substantial share of the cost of a war which was in effect one of the developments of the 'Imperial' policy of an English ministry, I feel certain that from one end of India to the other a thrill of satisfaction would run through the native community. The memory of the Salisbury-Lytton *regime* would pass away like that of a bad dream, and the old feeling of faith in the justice, and confidence in the integrity, of their rulers would at once revive." The next thing, Mr. Laing recommends is to terminate the Afghan war at any cost, and enforce stringent economy in every department. He

would even, if necessary, incur a certain moderate risk in reducing the army estimates something like the old figure of £15,000,000. He rightly holds that our finances can be placed on a sound and satisfactory footing "with a prudent and pacific foreign policy, a wise and firm Government, and an energetic Finance Minister, in two or three years from the time when the Afghan war terminates and we return to our old frontier," which we never should have left. It is for Lord Ripon and Major Evelyn Baring to accomplish the noble, though difficult, task indicated by Mr. Laing. Should they fail to grapple successfully with the financial situation in India, they will grievously disappoint our expectations.

THE WATER-SUPPLY OF CALCUTTA.

AMONG the few things done by the Municipal Corporation which have met with the entire approbation of the rate-payers of Calcutta, the most prominent is the supply of filtered water. Although the promises originally held out have not been redeemed, and the scheme has been shorn of all its more salient and attractive parts, still it is looked upon as a blessing, and every one who can afford it is anxious to secure it for his homestead. The complaints now are—that upwards of 30 miles of roads have not yet been piped; that the supply is scanty; and that applications for water connections cannot be always and readily granted, and when granted sufficient pressure is not kept up in the pipes to ensure a fair supply. Mr. Clark, the architect of the Water Works, originally supposed that a supply of 13 gallons per head would be ample, and his scheme was planned accordingly. Within two years after the opening of his works he found, however, that his estimate was totally wrong, and a doubling of the supply was necessary. This was in 1872; and since then several estimates have been submitted; but none seems to have been based upon any rational calculation of the actual requirements of the town. A year ago Mr. Kimber, the present able Engineer of the Corporation, put forth a plan which proposed a doubling of the filtered supply, and an addition of 2¾ millions to the unfiltered supply. This would have brought up the total of supply to 20 million gallons per day. The Committee of the Corporation to which Mr. Kimber's report was made over for consideration and report, after protracted deliberation directed solely to the cost of the scheme, but not to the requirements of the people, came to the conclusion that an additional supply of 4 million gallons of filtered and 2¾ million gallons of unfiltered water would suffice; and they accordingly recommended that the necessary works for those purposes be undertaken at a cost of 33½ lakhs. Four members of the Committee dissented from this recommendation, Mr. Bruce on the ground of there being no necessity for any additional supply of filtered water, and Maharaja Narendrakrishna, Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, on the opposite ground of the proposed supply being insufficient. Dr. Mitra took this occasion to enter into detailed calculations to show that if the bulk of the existing tanks and wells be, as they should be, closed, the actual requirement per head would amount to 63 gallons per head; but as all the tanks and wells could not be at once closed, he was of opinion that a daily supply of 50 gallons per head would be necessary for some time to come. This estimate is the same which the Bombay Engineers have formed for the requirement of the island city. The accuracy of the Doctor's estimate has now been questioned by a correspondent of the *Englishman*, who appears under the *nom de plume* of "Civil Engineer." The writer is evidently an able and well-informed person, fully posted in the records of the Municipality, and familiar with the literature of the subject. It is to be regretted, therefore, that he should have detracted from the weight of his evidence by withholding from the public his name. It was at one time supposed, apparently from the opinions of the anonymous writer corresponding with those urged by Mr. Bruce in his dissent, that that gentleman was the author of the letters in question; but we have his assurance that this inference is not correct. In so far the adventitious importance which the letters had derived by association with the name of a distinguished and able engineer, is removed. As the whole question, however, of the additional water supply depends upon the inadequacy or otherwise of the present supply, it may not be amiss to enquire how far the arguments urged by the anonymous writer are tenable.

The writer has been very unfair towards Dr. Mitra. He knew perfectly well that Dr. Mitra's minute had not been published, and was not before the public, and it behoved him, therefore, to be careful in quoting the Doctor's statements. He has not only not done this, but deliberately misrepresented him in several places. Take for example the table of requirements he attributes to the Doctor. It is a tampered one, showing a total of 32,955,236, gallons; whereas the Doctor's estimate gives 31,955,000 gallons. Having achieved this, he tries to convict the Doctor of miscalculation by saying that the average from the figures is 66 gallons per head, and not 63 as the Doctor puts it. Again he includes in his estimate supplies for Dumdum and Barrackpur so as to raise the total, but very conveniently forgets to reckon the populations, of those places, lest by doing so he should reduce the average per head, and thereby sustain the full weight of the Doctor's estimate. Such misrepresentations detract materially from the value of the writer's arguments. After them none can safely rely on the trustworthiness of his figures and quotations.

"Civil Engineer" writes a good deal to show that Dr. Mitra's estimate of 20 gallons per head for (1) drinking, (2) cooking, (3) ablutions, (4) washing of utensils, (5) clothes and (6) floors, is excessive, and should be reduced to 6 gallons. Now, the actual under those heads ascertained by Dr. Parkes in London, is 12 gallons, and that without the washing of floors, which is not required in a cold climate; and the public is called upon to believe on the authority of this unnamed "Civil Engineer" that in the Torrid zone half that quantity would be ample for those purposes. Let those who will, believe this statement, but we cannot. We take it to be simply absurd.

But to examine these items in detail. (1) Dr. Parkes, after a careful study of the subject, came to the conclusion that the quantity of water daily drunk in England is 3⅓ to 5 pints. In America the quantity is greater, and even in England some authors reckon it at a much higher figure. Bearing in mind the fact that the loss sustained in Calcutta by perspiration is much greater and has to be made up, in the happy absence of beer and stout, by plain water, few will question the accuracy of the Indian estimate which would double that of London. That will give eight pints, or a gallon. (2) Rice for a single person requires at least half a gallon of water to be washed before it is fit for cooking, and at least another half a gallon for boiling, and this twice a day makes two gallons. Two gallons more are required for washing and dressing of dall, vegetables and fish, and for washing cooking pots and pans. (4) Add a gallon for the washing of the plates, cups and saucers used in eating twice a day, and the result is a total of 6 gallons or 1½ kalsis. All kalsis are not always of the same size, and consequently a kalsi is an uncertain measure, and we cite it only to impress the figures vividly on the minds of our native readers. For a single person this estimate would be quite insufficient; but as the people are gregarious, and savings are effected on account of infants, the average may be accepted to be probable, but by no means excessive. The washings aforesaid are now done in tanks or with well water, but no man who knows any thing of the people of this country will say that any one can do with less than two kalsis of water per day. It is the object of the Municipality to do away with the tanks and wells of the town; sanitarians will allow them no quarter; and it is necessary to provide a sufficient supply to make them independent of the foul tanks and wells, and the work now done in these tanks and wells is very inadequately represented by two kalsis. (3) Ablutions, apart from bathing, recur several times daily. The washing of the hands and, feet among Mahomedans must take place five times every day for their prayers, and Hindu women resort to such washing several times daily. Nothing is so refreshing as the washing of the face, hand and feet, and after meals the hands and face must be washed with a much larger quantity of water than Europeans can possibly require, and three gallons a head for these purposes can not appear excessive to persons acquainted with native habits. Next come (5) the daily washing of clothes; it is a quasi religious and sanitary observance with Hindus. None can break his fast in the morning or offer his prayers, without changing his clothes. The washing is certainly not effectual as a bleaching process, no soap or ley being used for the purpose, and mere rinsing is all that is deemed essential; but such as it is it requires a good supply of water. "Civil Engineer" displays his entire want of knowledge of the subject by saying "Mahomedans do not wash their clothes daily, and the *Dhobie* system prevails among them." The Dhobie system prevails alike among both the sections of the community, and yet both wash their clothes at home daily. "Civil Engineer" had probably his eye on the chapkan and pajama of his peon when he wrote, but there are other clothes besides those, and they require daily washing. But short as it is, we will accept has estimate of 3 gallons under this head. This brings us to 12 gallons. (6) "Civil Engineer" labours under the strange hallucination that only the Hindus living in huts wash their floors. Had he used the word *leeping* he would have been partially right, but as regards washing it obtains everywhere from the richest palace to the humblest dwelling, both Hindu and Mahomedan. Some of the Mahomedan poor *leep* their houses, and, if we allow an area at an average of five square yards of house-room to each individual for kitchen and dwelling, and bear in mind that the usual estimate for watering streets, is 2 gallons per yard, this item would require 10 gallons. It has to be observed that besides the morning washing and leeping, the spot on which meals are taken has to be washed as often as used, and this rule obtains also in the kitchen. Dr. Mitra estimates the water required for these purposes at 8 gallons or two kalsis, and this we hold is an under-estimate. But the unwashed houses of Europeans and East Indians and of some Mahomedans will account for it. This gives us the 20 gallons or 5 kalsis which Dr. Mitra insists upon.

As to baths "Civil Engineer" urges that "those who can afford the luxury of a plunge bath with 50 to 100 gallons of water form such an infinitesimal part of the population, that the extra consumption on this score and on their account might be omitted for purposes of general calculation." We demur to this. We are pretty confident that the large plunge-bath tin-tanks may be found in three-fourths of the houses occupied by Europeans, and at least five thousands of European ladies and gentlemen, including a considerable number of rich natives, indulge in the so called luxury—and 5000 multiplied by 75 the average of 50 to 100 gallons yield a total of 3,75,000 or 3¾ million gallons, which can scarcely be designated "infinitesimal." Those Europeans who have no such baths, use two masacks or over 16 gallons of water for each bath, an ordinary quantity for the natives is three kalsis or 12 gallons, and most grown up men and almost all Hindu ladies bathe twice. We deny, too, that a plunge bath is a "luxury;" it is a sanitary measure of the highest value, and the bulk of the community indulge in it in tanks. To deprive the people of it would be a positive sanitary crime. "Civil Engineer" is a well-read person; he is probably not unaware that even in his native country, where people are shy of bathing, medical men lay the greatest stress on the importance of bathing with a plentiful supply of water. The figures above given yield an average considerably above 20 gallons per head, but making due allowance for people who will continue to bathe in the river, the average has been reduced by Dr. Mitra to 14 gallons. This is moderate. "Civil Engineer" says "half the Hindu population resort to the Ganges;" but in this he is quite out of his reckoning. To say that 1 out of every 50 Hindu females goes to the river would be an outside estimate, and of males 1 in 20 would be about the number. There

are just 20 bathing ghats, some of which are little resorted to, and it would be an excessive estimate if we reckon 500 persons per ghat, or a total of ten thousand. The bulk of the river population, say 20,000 bathe in the river, and of the town population 10,000 out of the 409,000, is our estimate. The savings by them and by infants will not suffice to reduce the general average below 14 gallons. 5000 at 75 gallons is nearly three times greater than 10,000 at 14 gallons. Doubtless this is not the quantity now used, for the poorer classes all bathe in tank or well water; but as said above, we have to calculate upon doing away with those sources of supply, and in doing so Dr. Mitra appears to be right. "Civil Engineer" will allow only 5 gallons or a kalsi and a quarter for each bath. We should like very much to know what quantity he himself uses for the purpose, if he is at all given to the native habit of bathing, though judging from his repugnance to allowing water for the purpose, it would seem that he is not.

For the flushing of W. C. "Civil Engineer" divides the houses of the town into two classes, pucka and kutcha, and proposes to supply water for the former, and deny it to the latter. The rate of taxation being the same, the justice of the proposal is simply outrageous, and none would have resorted to it who had not a pet scheme to uphold. On what principle the Corporation is to refuse water connections to kutcha houses is not explained: as a matter of fact several are already connected. C. E. has, moreover, imported a good deal of confusion by referring to the unfiltered supply. The question to be first settled is the *quantity*, not the *quality*, of the water required, and the man who says that 1 gallon is quite sufficient for two or three flushings daily, either knows nothing of what he is writing about, or is deliberately trying to mislead the public. He is also disingenuous in complaining that 6 gallons of unavoidable waste would be "reckless waste and extravance." He forgets that the waste is "unavoidable," and results much less in house connections than in the bursting of pipes, leakage from stand posts and pipe joints, and the Municipality has hitherto failed to check it. At Bombay Major Tulloch, the Government Consulting Engineer, recommends that for a supply of 50 gallons, per head the presssure in the pipes should be equal to 75 gallons, to make up for loss by leakage. The remedy for loss "Civil Engineer" finds in the employment of overseers and chaprasis at a cost of Rs. 1,000 a month; but how these worthies on 1,000 Rs. a month are to prevent leakage in pipes and stand posts and the bursting of mains, he does not condescend to explain. There are already three Inspectors for making regular house-to-house inspections, and out of 11,300 houses they in an entire quarter reported only 175 leaky fittings. A dozen Inspectors could do no more. C. E. says "I propose allowing 3 gallons for waste per head." He may as well propose the spirits from the vasty deep to serve him at table, or buckle his shoes; but it is questionable if they will listen to his call. We have entered into these details for the information of the Municipal Commissioners, and of the public who are as deeply interested, and not for the edification of "Civil Engineer," who is evidently playing a part for the sake of a hobby, and we trust we have said enough to convince them that the estimate given by Dr. Mitra is by no means exaggerated. The total arrived at by him is 50 gallons per head, against 17 gallons proposed by "Civil Engineer," and 13 by the late Mr. Clark. Dr. Parkes' estimate for England is 25 gallons; but that Doctor distinctly says that in the hot climate the quantity should be 50 gallons. Dr. Buck, for American towns, gives 40 gallons. In 1869 the Engineers of the Bombay Municipality recommended, and in one part of the town actually supplied, 59 gallons; but their latest estimate is 50 gallons. Of the total quantity supplied to leading European and American towns the following are a few returns taken from Dr. Bucks' work.

American Towns

	U. S. Gallons.	Eup. Gallons.
Washington	(158-19 5-7) =	118 2-7
New York	(100-14 2-7) =	85 5-7
Detroit.....	(87-12 3-7) =	74 4-7
Jersey City.....	(86-12 2-7) =	73 5-7
Chicago.....	(84-12) =	72
Worcester.....	(80-11 3-7) =	68 4-7
European Towns.		
Karlsruhe	(154-22) =	132
Bonn.....	(75-10 6-7) =	65 1-7
Hamburgh..	(63-9) =	54
Dresden.....	(60-8 4-7) =	51 3-7
Frankfort A. M.	(59-8 3-7) =	50 4-7
Coln	(53-7 4-7) =	45 3-7

It should be remembered these are for cities situated in the Temperate Zone, and, taking them into consideration it will be easy to determine whether Dr. Mitra has exaggerated his etimate by putting it at 63 gallons, or "Civil Engineer" has misrepresented the case by his special pleading. The question as to how much of the requirements of Calcutta should be met with filtered, and how much with unfiltered, water, is a large one, and we can not take it up at the fag end of a long article.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that the petition of the British Indian Association to Parliament for a Royal Commission of Enquiry will be presented by Sir David Wedderburn.

WE LEARN from a London letter that the petition of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, which was presented to the House of Commons on the 5th June last, was, after examination, returned on the 21st as "informal." Its prayer was that a portion of the Affghan war expenses should fall on the English Exchequer; this was held to be "asking for money," which is contrary to the rules relating to petitions to Parliament. Sir David Wedderburn who presented the petition intends to make an enquiry on the subject.

MR. BEVERLEY has entailed on us the unpleasant task of raking up an old scandal. At the last meeting of the Social Science Association he referred to circumstances which he might well have avoided. A part of the report of his speech runs thus: "The lecturer had referred to the fact of twenty-three separate Funds being in existence, of which all but nine had been given by Natives. This was admitted to be a fact, but he explained that these Native donations had been given with a particular object specified; an indiscriminate distribution of alms from them being prohibited, and it being intended for Native paupers only. For general charitable purpose the District Charitable Society depended largely on other subscriptions and donations (which come in annually) and of which only one-fourth he (the Chairman) regretted were given by Natives. This he did not consider a fair share, when it was taken into consideration how many exceedingly rich men there were, and how few Christians, comparatively speaking, were in a position to give largely." We are at one with Mr. Beverley in the opinion that in a charitable institution indiscriminate distribution of alms is the most catholic form of action; but will he, as Honorary Secretary to the District Charitable Society, tell us that this principle has ever been acted upon? What relation has the contribution to the Native poor borne to that to the European or Christian for ever so many years? Has it not been all along one-sixth to one-eighth of the total income, though the former must have numbered manyfold greater than the latter? He must also be aware that whenever there has been any shortness of funds, the said grant to the native poor has always been the first to be reduced. The row about the subject some ten or twelve years ago, when Sir John Phear was President of the Society, must be fresh in his memory. It was but natural under the circumstances that Native donations should be hedged in by specific conditions. As matters now stand European contributions go to European paupers, and Native contributions to Natives. This is certainly an unhealthy state of things; but it is entirely due to the action taken by the Central Committee on many occasions. We cordially wish to see the evil removed, and there be no distinction of caste and colour in charity; but the desirable object is not to be attained by taunts and innuendoes. Dr. Macleod spoke more practically on the subject, and Nawab Abdul Latif did good service by defending the action of his colleagues. As for the other speakers—well—we do not mind to define what they said. It is evident they have not read any report on London Poor and London Beggars.

THE general dissatisfaction expressed on account of specimens of native art having been included in the Simla Fine Art Exhibition of last year, has led to the formation of a special Committee this year under the designation of Native Industrial Art Committee. The Committee has the patronage of His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon and the Presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs. It proposes to act independently of the Fine Art Committee, and its object is "to encourage decorative Industries which have a direct connection with native art handed down by long tradition." The Committee is of opinion that encouragement in this direction is especially called for, "as it has become universally felt that the style of much of the old Native Art has degenerated by the importation of foreign ornament and shapes." The plan of action proposed is to hold a small annual exhibition at Simla, and to offer prizes and certificates of Honorable Mention for certain specific classes of Art Industry. For the Exhibition to be held in September next, the following classes of articles have been selected; viz. (1) Pottery made in the Punjab, (2) Benares Brass-ware, (3) Bombay carved wood-work, (4) Brass-ware of Madura and Tanjore, in Madras, (5) Silver in-laid work of Burma, (6) Bidri ware of the Nizam's Dominions. The object of the Committee is an excellent one, and we cordially wish it every success. The degeneracy complained of has already become frightful. The exquisite taste displayed in the assimilation of colours in shawls in former years has now been all but entirely lost, or replaced by the most flashy abominations of the lower class of French chintz, and chaste forms of ancient India are being rapidly supplanted by models of English cheap prints. A scheme that will check this downward course of native art, will do more for Indian industry than a hundred art schools with nothing but bad specimens of French nudes to copy. The subjects selected for the next exhibition are judicious; but we would have liked them better had the principle of selection been other than a geographical one. For instance, the Bidri ware of the Nizam's Dominions has very powerful rivals in the manufactures of Murshidabad, Purneah and Lucknow, and had the geographical limit been omitted it would have been very interesting to notice how the same ware was manufactured in different parts of the Empire. The relief Bidri of Lucknow is, we believe, *sui generis*, and should have found a place in an exhibition of that class of goods. The same may be said of some of the other classes. Perhaps want of time has led to the circumscription of the field, and we throw out the hint for future consideration.

IT APPEARS that the Budget submitted to Government by the Suburban Municipality was an ill-judged and extravagant one, and Government returned it with some severe remarks for revision. The revised Budget included an increase of Rs. 250 per month in the salary of Mr. Sterndale as Vice-Chairman, and the Budget in its entirety having been approved by Government, the question arose at the last Special General meeting of the Suburban Commissioners as to what was the effect of subsequent sanction of the Budget on the previous orders concerning the increase. Mr. Sterndale contended that inasmuch as the Government was not authorised by law to controul the salaries of Municipal officers, the letter regarding the salary contained only an expression of the opinion of Government and did not amount to a veto, and if it did, the subsequent sanction of the Budget abrogated it. On the other hand it was urged that the sanction of the Budget was merely formal, and did not controul the specific orders conveyed in the salary letter. Here

upon the letter was called for, but the Chairman refused to produce it as he said it had been addressed to him as the Magistrate of the District and not as the Chairman of the Municipality. Mr. Sterndale had received a copy of the letter, but that he declined to produce as it had been addressed to him personally and not as Vice-Chairman. The controversy was a protracted one, and it ended with a resolution requiring the Chairman to ascertain the opinion of Government before allowing the Vice-Chairman to draw the increased salary. We are told that on subsequent enquiry it has been found that the Government letter was addressed to the Chairman, and not to the Magistrate. We shall watch with interest how the reference is made to Government, and what the referee has to say on the matter. As to the job regarding the increase we have so fully expressed our opinion in former issues that we do not care to refer to it again. At the last meeting the question of the balance of the House Service Fund was opened by one of the Commissioners, who contended that the Fund having been raised under a special law, which required that the whole of it should be devoted to the specific purpose of the law, the Commissioners were bound to keep the balance apart; but Mr. Sterndale, held that inasmuch as the balance was a surplus, the Municipality was not precluded from using it for general municipal purposes. This argument is an ingenuous one, and we wonder why it has not yet been applied to the surplus of the Jute License Fund. It would add not an inconsiderable offering to the bottomless chest of the Municipality.

Since writing the above we find that the accuracy of the Proceedings drawn up by one who was present at the meeting and published in the *Enylishman* has been questioned, and an official copy has been promised; but there is little to prevent its being an emasculated one. The Corporation would do well to allow an independent reporter to be present at its meetings.

ANOTHER old Indian has passed away. Sir Cecil Beadon, third Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, died on the 8th instant, in the 64th year of his age, at his seat, Crickland Vicarage, Wiltshire. *Honest*, straight-forward, able and god-fearing, he was one of the best specimens of the old Haileybury Service. For the people of this country he cherished a warm sympathy, and did everything that lay in his power to elevate their position socially and in the State service. No member of the Civil Service did more to promote the higher education of our countrymen. As an administrator he distinguished himself in every department with which he came in contact, and for the service he did in improving the Postal Department, in reducing and equalizing the postage rates, and in introducing the stamp system, he will be long honorably remembered as the Rowland Hill of India. During the Mutiny he was the righthand man of Lord Canning, and it was through his advice and cooperation that that nobleman was enabled to avert a great deal of mischief which the "Vigilance Committeemen" of the day threatened to bring on. As Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal he brought to his task a well-stored mind, a generous sympathy and thorough experience in every department of the service. Unfortunately about the close of his reign when his health had broken down, there broke out a dire famine in Orissa, and, led by evil and incompetent advisers on whom he had to rely, he was unable to cope with it. His memory, however, will be long cherished by the people with lively sense of gratitude and affection.

WE HAVE again received the following communication anent the Howrah Engineering College:

The state of things in the new Engineering College of Howrah is far from being satisfactory. The Eurasian students of the College, occupy the well ventilated barracks, while low and thatched bunglows, which are unfit for habitation, are allotted to the native students. Mr. Fouracres, Superintendent of the workshops has issued an order to the effect that each student should occupy a space not more than 6 feet, by 3 feet that he is not allowed to take even a box or a desk with him. Mr. S. F. Downing, the new principal, turns a deaf ear to everything represented by the native students.

An Assistant Surgeon, has been appointed to look after the health of the students; but, for want of medicines patients are badly treated. The other day, a mechanical apprentice, who was suffering from Bronchitis, was advised by the Doctor to have the medicine from Calcutta, but as he was not in good circumstances, he could not get the medicine.

The natives, in this College, are hated by the Eurasians and the Europeans; surely, in no educational institutions are they so badly treated as in this "Elen's holy shed." Can not this state of things be mended? I earnestly hope that the Hon'ble Sir Ashley Elen, who takes a lively interest in the well-being of this new institution, will take prompt measures in order to remedy the evils.

When Principals and Superintendents encourage a feeling of antipathy in the European and Eurasian students against their native fellow students the case assumes a serious aspect. We hope Sir Ashley Eden will not allow the most important work of his administration to be spoiled by the petty jealousies of narrow minded men.

A GOWHATI CORRESPONDENT writes that there have been no rain in that part of Assam for nearly a month and half, except occasional drizzings. The rains set in as early as February last, and they have ceased, early; they have failed just when most wanted. In this month of July the Brahmaputra is as low as in October and the smaller rivers and streamlets are almost dry. The cultivators are anxiously and wistfully looking at the heavens with desponding eyes. He continues:

The drought has been followed by terrible heat, the like of which has not been felt for many years. Public health is very bad. Fever is raging fearfully and some cases of small-pox have also occurred. And this is hardly to be wondered at, considering the filthiness of the town and of the drinking water tanks and the miserable condition of the drains. We have been quite tired of complaining against our municipality. We don't know what it does with its income of nearly 27,000 Rs. We hope Sir Stuart Bayley will look to this. In my opinion our municipality will go on pretty much in this way unless the list of Commissioners be revised and the names of the "ornamental" members at once struck off. There are some Commissioners of many years' standing. They should be made to make room for worthier ones. I can see no earthly reason of retaining them, except for securing a majority of votes.

On the subject of the appropriation of the local rates, he says they are allowed in the same proportion as before the imposition of the rates, perhaps in some cases less. For example, for primary education the grant from the rates this year is Rs. 12,000, before the imposition of the rates it was Rs. 12,500. As regards road, construction and repairs of dispensaries, rest-houses for travellers, tanks, markets &c. no improvements have taken place, no enhanced grants have been made. They have built, however, a Bungalow, for Europeans only which will perhaps wipe out the reproach of want of rest-houses.

LAST WEEK we noticed the *contretemps* which occurred in the dragging of the car of Juggurnath at Puri on the 9th instant, the first day of the festival, and expressed our apprehension of the consequences which would result if it do not reach the Gandicha *Mandir* by the 17th idem or the day of the *Ultaruth*. We have been informed that since then the Magistrate gave permission for the car being dragged, on the strength of a certificate given by the Executive Engineer of the Orissa Division, who came to Puri to inspect the cars under the orders of the Commissioner. The catastrophe, therefore, was averted by the cars being dragged within nine days. The *contretemps* we referred to occurred this wise: The three cars had been built as carefully as before and during their construction the Magistrate had requested the Executive Engineer of the Orissa Division to examine them and report on their condition. The Engineer, it is said, had demited the work to the Supervisor of Pipli who examined the cars on the 25th June, but delayed his report till the 9th instant or the first day of the festival. When on the day of the festival the three Thakoors were placed in their respective cars, the Supervisor came forward with his objection that the front beams of the cars were not sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of the timbers which are required to be suspended from them by means of iron chains to restrain their velocity; he therefore demurred to certify to the soundness of the cars unless the beams referred to were replaced. The Magistrate could not pass any orders, but he reported the matter to the Commissioner at Cuttack.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.

Simla, July 17th—The Euphrates Company's steamer *Khalifa*, going from Busrah to Bagdad, was attacked by Arabs, near Ezra's tomb, on the 8th of July. A fire was kept up by the assailants for an hour, and an attempt was made to board the steamer which failed. A quartermaster and one passenger were killed, and the Captain was wounded.

20th—Kabul, 19th July.—Sirdar Abdul Rahman in compliance with the wishes of the British Government, moved to-day from Tutandarra to Charakar, Sirdar Muhammed Afzal Khan has again been deputed with letters to his camp.

Kandahar, 19th July.—A Ghazi case occurred yesterday in the city. One native soldier was slightly wounded. The Ghazi was taken and has since died of his wounds. Some ten or fifteen men fired into the cavalry patrols composed of the Sind Horse last night. On 17th General Burrow's force took up a position at Kushki Nakhud, where several roads are commanded and supplies plentiful. All is quiet, and the postal communication with Kandahar is constant and easy. Most of the mutineers have returned to their homes, many having been seized and disarmed while on their way back. A small body of Ayub's cavalry is reported at Girishk on Saturday; the position of the main body is still uncertain. The principal Sirdars and Chiefs are present with the Wali in the British Camp.

21st—This afternoon Sir Samuel Baker delivered a lecture at the United Service Institution on the sources of the Nile and its political influence. Lord Ripon presided and a large number of people were present.

22nd.—Kabul, 21st July.—All the districts in the neighbourhood of Kabul are quiet. Large numbers of chiefs and people are still visiting Abdul Rahman to Charika. Interviews between him and the British authorities are being arranged for at Zimma, fourteen miles north of Kabul, where General Gough's brigade is encamped. A darbar which will be attended by a deputation of chiefs from Abdul Rahmans camp, will be held tomorrow afternoon. The main body of Ayub's forces have reached the Helmund above Girishk.

23rd.—Kabul 22nd July.—At a 5 o'clock to day a Durbar was held attended by all the principal Chiefs and Sirdars of Kabul and its, neighbourhood. A deputation was present on the part of Abdul Rahman. Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan was publicly and formally recognized as Amir of Kabul on the part of Her Majesty's Government. Abdul Rahman remained at Charikar. The country is entirely quiet.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 24th July, 1880.

Commercial intelligence for the week under review has not been of the same important character as it was during the previous weeks, there has been a lull in the import department as is generally the case after large operations. However, the tone of the market continues steady, and a fair amount of transactions have transpired in Grey Shirtings, Prints and other descriptions. Twist exhibited signs of improvement and for country manufacture transactions have taken place but at reduced prices. In exports operations have been restricted by a rise in the rates of tonnage. Of tea at the public sale held on the 22nd instant 6129 chests were offered, all found buyers except 129 chests; there was a good demand and prices advanced for good and medium qualities half to one anna per lb. Jute the new crop continued to come in, but in quantities not sufficient for the requirements of the trade; high prices in consequence have been well sustained. Quotations for the week for low to good ... ... 4-8 @ 5-2

Daorah ... ... 4-1 @ 4-2

In wheat and oil-seeds operations have very much been checked by a rise in the rates of freight, prices have had an easier tendency.

Rice about 50,000 bags of all kinds found buyers at somewhat easier rates.

Monetary matters showed no changes. In Government Securities there was a fair demand at the commencement week but towards the close the demand subsided and prices slightly declined.

In Joint-Stock Shares nothing of importance has transpired save that there were enquiries and transactions in Tea industries after a very long time.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
Dulputbhai Bhagubhai Esq, Ahmedabad	3	4	0
Satkhira Public Library	13	4	0
Secretary Bara Banki Institute, Oudh	13	4	0
Newab Ashanwoolla Khan Bahadoor, Dacca, ...	20	0	0
H. H. The Maharaja of Burdwan	10	0	0
Sir Mongal Das Nathoobhai K. C. S. I, Bombay	13	4	0
Moharaj Kumar of Bettia	13	4	0
Dr. Brojonath Chowdry, Thyetmyo	6	10	0
Moulvi Ameerrooddeen Hossein, Elachipore	10	0	0
P. N. Krishna Murti Esq, Hassan, ...	13	4	0
Baboo Anshootosh Chowdry, Krishnagore	4	12	0
,, Aumbicachurn Roy Chowdry, Julpigoree	6	8	0
,, Shibchunder Shome, Beerbhoom	6	8	0
,, Bany Madhub Mokerjee, Balasore	6	8	0
,, Bhoobone Mohun Mookerjee, Dinagpore	5	2	6
,, Ramchunder Mookerjee, Mooltan	13	4	0
,, Jagobundhoo Dey, Arrah	5	0	0
,, Omer Kristo Bose, Modhubani	13	4	0
,, Kristo Cally Mojoomdar, Sharpore	10	0	0
,, Tarachurn Chatterjee, Cooch Behar	6	0	0
,, Janokynath Mojoomdar, Debigunge	13	4	0
,, Shumbhoochunder Nag, M. A. Hathazari	4	0	0
,, Ramchunder Bose, Julpigoree	13	4	0
,, Kalpataru Das, Bankipore, ...	6	10	0
,, Hari Mohun Har, Buxar	6	8	0
,, Hemchunder Banerjee, Dhurbhanga	13	4	0
,, Joggutchunder Sen, Debrughur	19	4	0
,, Bungseedhur Singh Saheb, Raghubpore	20	0	0
,, Jayhurrylal Bose, Jalai	1	7	6
,, Harichurn Roy, Chuckdiggy	8	4	0
,, Upendra Deva Narayan Singha, Sarun, ...	13	4	0

Honorary Secretary Anundanath public Library Beauleah 13 4 0

ERRATUM,

For Baboo Bany Madhub Mookerjee Read Baboo Bany Madhub Roy, Banda..... 9 15 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*July* 21, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. G. C. Kilby, Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancerof Legal Affairs, is allowed leave for three months, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 29th proximo.

Baboo Pran Kissen Das, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector at Bagirhaut, in the district of Jessore, is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, during the absence, on deputation, of Baboo Dwarkanath Mookerjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Abinas Chunder Sanyal is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Pran Kissen Das, promoted, and is posted to the Jungypore Division of the Moorshedabaddistrict.

Mr. T. A. Pearson Barrister-at-law, is appointed to act as Deputy Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. G. C. Kilby, or until further orders.

Mr. J. C. Loyd, Sub-Deputy Collector in the district of Hoogbly, is allowed leave for two months under Section 4 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the, date on which he may availhimself of it.

Mr. T. L. L Jenkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the district of Durbhanga, is appointed to have temporary charge of the Mudhoobunnee Division of that district with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment.

Mr. F.H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Patna, is transferred to the district of Durbhanga.

Baboo Ram Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bishenpore Division of the Bankoora district is transferred to the Nuddea district and is appointed to have charge of the Ranaghat Division of the latter district,

Baboo Chunder Seeker Banerjee Deputy Magistrate and Collector, in charge of the Ranaghat Division of Nuddea district, is transferred to the Backergunge district, and is appointed to have charge of the Patuakhally division of the latter district.

Baboo Nobin Kristo Sircar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the district of Moorshedabad, on leave, is transferred to the Nuddea district.

Baboo Adhar Lal Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the district of Chittagong, is transferred to the Jessore district.

Baboo Okhoy Coomar Chatterjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in the district of Balasore on leave, is transferred to the Bankoora district, and is appointed to have charge of the Bishenpore Division of the latter district.

Mr. R. Porch, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the district of Maldah, is appointed toact, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the date on which Mr. C F. Worsley availed himself of his leave.

Mr. W. M. Clay, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the district of Pubtna is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors with effect from the 6th instant, *vice* Mr. J. J. Livesay, on leave.

Mr. J. E. B. Jeffery, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the district of Furreedpoor, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors *vice* Mr. R. Porch.

Mr. P. Nolan, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of the district of Shahabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. W. M. Clay.

Baboo Satya Taran Mookerjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Tarinidas Banerjee, resigned, and is posted to the Hazaribagh district.

Mr. J. A. Hopkins, Magistrate and Collector of the Purneah district, is allowed leave for two months and fifteen days, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date in August next on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. J. Pratt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector in the district of Purneah, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of that district, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. J. A. Hopkins, or until further orders.

Baboo Gunga Narain Roy, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Krishnaghur, in the district of Nuddea.

Mr. G. R. Hellett, C.S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the afternoon of the 10th instant.

Baboo Tarini Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moheshreka, Howrah is allowed leave for one week, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him, under orders of the 24th May last.

Mr. E. St. George Kaye, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the district of Moorshedabad, is transferred to the district of the 24th-Pergunnahs.

Mr. L. St. John Brodrick, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to the district of Moorshedabad.

Advertisements.

WANTED.

A B. A. pass tutor salary Rs. 45 per month, rising to 60 and free board and lodging, to teach the under signed's sons at his Peerpahar house, Monghyr.

RAMLALL MOOKERJEE
BOINCHEE, DISTRICT HOOGHLY.

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Prosonno Coomar Nundy deceased of Mateuldy in the District of Hooghly who carried on business at Calcutta, have been granted by the High Court at Calcutta in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction to Sree Mutty Monemutty Dossee his sole widow dated this 22nd day of July 1880.

SWINHOE LAW & Co.,
Attornies for Sm. Monemutty Dossee.

There is a vacancy, temporarily for 3 months for the appointment of Head Clerk at the Office of the Executive Engineer Burdwan Division, Salary Rs. 60 (sixty) per mensem.

Only applicants who have already been employed in an Executive Engineer's Office and who are thoroughly conversant with the routine need apply.

L. ROBERTS, C. E.
Executive Engineer, Burdwan Division.
Chinsurah.
the 19th July 1880.

GUIDE TO ENGLISH IDIOMS.

Price Rs. 3-4, including postage. To be had at the Canning Library, the Central Library, of Pudda Chunder Nath, and the author—" Part 11 and 111 in one volume of the " Indian Students Guide" by Baboo Bholanauth Paul, M. A., Head Master of the Hindu School, deserve to the full the commendation bestowed on Part I."—The *Statesman.*

YOUNG MEN'S ROWING CLUB, CALCUTTA.

Admission fee Re. (1) only and Annual subscription Rs. (3) three. Gentlemen wishing to be members should apply (by writing) to Baboo Hari Das Gargari M. A. Joint-Secretary, or to the undersigned.

BEPIN BEHARI BOSE,
Hony. Secretary.

BIRTH.

At Calcutta on the 30th June 1880, the wife of Babu Brojo Nath Chowdry, Civil Surgeon, Thayetmyo British Burma, of a son.

THE PARSIS OF BOMBAY, A LECTURE.

Delivered by Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra C. I. E. at a meeting of the Bethune Society held on Feb. 26, 1880.

Sold by Messrs. Thacker Sprink & Co.
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BEPIN BEHARI BOSE,
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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The Senate of the University of Calcutta will proceed in the Month of August next to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for such term as the Senate may approve.

The Salary of the Professorship is Rs. 10,000 per annum, and one of the conditions of the appointment is, that the Professor shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law.

Candidates for the Professorship are requested to forward their applications to the Registrar before the 31st July, and at the same time to state on what subject or subjects they are prepared to lecture.

CHARLES W. TAWNEY,
Registrar.
Senate House the 17th July 1880.

FOR SALE.

A Brownberry, by Collins	Rs.	350 0 0
A do. by Winser	„	180 0 0
A ten blind Gharry	„	135 0 0
An Eastman's Office Jaun, varnished ...	„	200 0 0
A Small do.	„	140 0 0
A powerful B. S. B. Gelding, warranted perfectly quiet and steady in gharry and in excellent condition.....	„	225 0 0
2 Sets English plated single harness each.	„	30 0 0
1 do. do. Brass do.	„	26 0 0

Wanted Cows giving milk .....
Apply—No. 28, Mott's Lane.

WANTED, for the Raneegunge Municipality, an Overseer, must know English, Bengali and a little Urdu, Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 40. Apply to the Chairman, on or before the 7th August next.

SPECIFIC FOR MALARIOUS FEVER!

A certain cure for Malarious Fever with enlargement of the Spleen or Liver, Anæmia, Jaundice &c. Per bottle Rs. 2-4.

Cure guaranteed.
Apply—W. Rooder & Co., Simla, Calcutta.

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An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden, Calcutta. Post free, at-4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11 : 16 oz., Rs. 20-12 Cash with order.

" An M. A., (English Literature) with more tha 4 years' experience in teaching seeks an employment. "
Apply to—Babu Tulsidas Mookhurji, B.A.,
Hare School.

Notice.

1. Tenders are invited for the supply of 36,40,666 semi vetrified or Jhama Bricks for soling the Road 26 miles in length from Belda to Contai in the Midnapur District and for 5,14,800 c ft. of broken Jhama for metalling the same.

2. The work may be divided into 3 sections and Tenders will be received for each separately and collectively.

3. Tenders will be received up to the 15th of September and must be in the Form which will be applied on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

4. The sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money must accompany the tenders for each section which will be returned in the event of any tender not being accepted.

5. Further particulars can be obtained from the District Engineer's Office, Midnapur.

R. MCKENNIE, C. E.
District Engineer.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G

Special Notice.

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bonus Year, 1880.

THE Books for the currentQuinquennial Period close on 31st December next, when the profits accrued during the five years will be ascertained and divided.

All Policies on the Participating Scale opened in 1880, will share in that Division, and at the close of each future Quinquennium will rank for a higher Bonus compared with later Entrants.

The Bonus is calculated not only on the Original sum Assured, but also on all existing Bonus Additions previously declared.

At last Division in 1875 the Bonus ranged, according to the duration of the Policy, from £1-5s. to £2 per cent. per annum on the Original Sum Assured.

The Progressive Improvement of the Life Assurance Department may be marked by contrasting the following results for the first four years of the past Quinquennial Period with those of the present Quinquennium, *viz.*—

	1871-74.	1876-79,
New Assurances ...	£3,204,135	£3,998,880
Revenue	£1,542,144	£1,744,598
Additions to Funds ...	£321,077	£502,686

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

Seventieth Annual General Meeting of the Company.

Held at Edinburgh, on Friday, 2nd April, 1880.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business of the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December 1879.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1,084 *Policies* assuring £922,044, the new *Premiums on which amount* to £30,410-17-1.

For the year 1879 the Income of the Life Department from Premiums and interest amounted to £448,696-4-7.

The Claims which arose during the year, including 17 Endowments, were 265 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £279,054-2-0, after deducting re-assurances. The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,989,885-11-4, being an increase of £137,319-0-1 over the amount on 31st December 1878. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and by Act of Parliament is set aside to meet the claims under this Department of the Company's business.

General Agents for India ; ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO.

No. 1. Hastings-Street, Calcutta.

মুল্যবান্ সম্পত্তি বিক্রয়ের

বিজ্ঞাপন

জেলা নদিয়ার সবডিভিজন কুষ্টিয়া এবং জেলা জশরের সবডিভিজন ঝিনাই দহার এলাকাধিন বিক্ষ্যাত সালঘর মধুয়া নিল কন্‌ষারণের নিচের লিখিত পত্তনি, দরপত্তনি, তালুক ও জোত ও নিলকুটি এবং নিল রেসম কার্য্যের দ্রব্যাদি অস্থাবর সম্পত্তির মালিক কলিকাতাস্থ শ্রীযুক্ত মিশিয়ার্শ ষ্টীল ম্যাকিন্‌টশ এণ্ড কোম্পানির ম্যানেজর নিম্নলিখিত সাক্ষর কারি বিক্রয় করিবেন এজন্য ধনাঢ্য মহোদয়গণকে আহ্বান করিতেছেন। আর এক্ষণে আশামের ইষ্টীমার সকল গোয়ালণ্ডের পরিবত্তে কুষ্টিয়া অবধি গমনাগমন করিবেক একারণ উপরক্ত জমিদারির মুল্য অতিশয় বৃদ্ধি হইতে পারিবেক, এবং উত্তম মুনাফা করিবার এক্ষনে শুবিদা হইয়াছে।

মহলের নাম	স্থিতজমা	সদরজমা
পত্তনি তালুক		
ডিহি জঙ্গলি চনিয়াপাড়া		
কবুরহাট পরগনে মহম্মদসাহি	২৯৫২৪৷৷৵৭৷৷	২৫১৭৫৲৭
তরফ রামচন্দ্রপুর, পরগনে ভড়কতে জঙ্গপুর.....	১০৭৪৩ ।/ ৪।	৮৪৪২৲১১
মৌরশি এবং খরিদা মৌরশি জোত		এই সদর জমা হইতে জমিদারগনের
ঐ তরফ রামচন্দ্র পুরের মধ্যে		বরাতানুসারে তাহাদিগের জমিদারি পর-
মৌরশি জোত		গনে ভড়কাত জঙ্গপুরের সদর খাজনার
মজম পুরের	৩১১৫৷৷৶২৸	২৩৭৮৲৭৸০ টাকা জেলা নদিয়ার কালেক্ট-
খরিদা মৌরশি জোত.....	১৪৯০৲	৭২৪৶১১ টাকা পত্তনিদার দিয়া থাকেন, তদবত্তী
আব্দাল পুর জঙ্গলি বলনগর		রিতে পত্তনিদার টাকা জমিদারগণ পাইয়া থাকেন।
প্রাতবপুরচাঁদপুর দিয়ার গ্রামে		
খরিদা মৌরশি বহুখণ্ডে ক্ষুদ্র		
ক্ষুদ্র জোত দরপত্তনি তালুক		
মৌজে মজমপুর রকম ৮০ আনা	৩৭১/১১।	১৩৯৮৶০

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বঃ

মিশেশ ই, আর, ম্যাসিক সাহেবা দেনাদার

নিচের লিখিত জমীদারি, পত্তনি, ও জোত সম্পাতির অবিভুক্ত ॥৵০ আনা অংশে দেনাদারের যে স্বত্ব সম্পর্ক ও লভ্য আছে তাহা বৃহস্পতিবারে সন ১৮৮০ সালের ৫ আগষ্ট তারিখে রাজ মহলের আশিস্টাণ্ট কমিশনর এবং সুবরডিনেট জজ্ আদালতে বিক্রয় হইবে। মিস্‌য়ার্শ ষ্টিল ম্যাকিনটস এণ্ড কোম্পানি, যাঁহারা উক্ত সম্পত্তির অপর ।৵০ আনা অংশের স্বত্বাধিকারি, এতদ্বারায় জানাইতেছেন যে, যদি উপরুক্ত আদালতের বিক্রয়ে উক্ত সম্পত্তির উপযুক্ত ও প্রচুর মূল্য হয় তাহা হইলে নিলাম ক্রেতা ঐ মূল্যের হারানুসারে মূল্য প্রদানে অপর ।৵০ আনা অংশ লইতে পারিবেন। মিস্‌য়ার্শ ষ্টিল ম্যাকিণ্টস এণ্ড কোম্পানি উপরুক্ত মতে সম্পত্তি বিক্রয় এবং হস্তান্তর করিতে প্রস্তুত আছেন এ বিক্রয়ে ধনাঢ্য মহাত্মাগনকে আহ্বান করা যাইতেছে।

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	ঐ	ঐ	তরফ শিরশী গোবিন্দপুর	১২২৫/	
৩১	১২৮	ঐ	মৌজে দাহু টোলা	৪৮৯৪/	৩২৭৷৷০
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HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

DEAR SIR,

It is with much pleasure I bear testimony, to the great curative effect of your Cholera Pills purchased of you last year by my brother-in-law Babu Ishan Chundra Banerjee. In numerous cases of cholera it has been proved to be all what was claimed a speedy recovery. It was administered to some 40 cases and I am happy to say all of which proved quite successful, to say the truth it did miracles amongst us. If there be any genuine medicine for cholera I must say your "Cholera Pills" is the only one. I recommend every gentleman to have, during the cholera season, some of these pills in their hands so that they may reap the benefits of it in time. I consider it a boon amongst us and well worth the amount charged for.

You are at liberty to make use of above lines if you desire, as what I say is no exaggeration.

RAM SATYA MOOKERJI,
Behar Indigo Planters Association, Mozaffarpur.

My friend Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his health would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa." A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentery and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Banadiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœa. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPER NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDY *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.